The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1908. NO. 41

LOCAL NEWS.

Friday will be Christmas.

Christmas, but two days off.

Subscribe for the ITEM; $1.00 per year.

Monday was the shortest day of the year.

Buy your stationery, blank or printed, at the ITEM office.

The need for New Year resolutions becomes greater even as the world grows better.

New photographs at the ITEM store.—Mapleton Presbyterian church, public school building and grounds, first church and school house of the town.

Fire destroyed the barn of John Batzel, near Tatesville, Bedford county, early on Sunday morning. All the contents were consumed and one horse perished in the flames. One cow was bably burned.

Altoona proudly calls attention to the fact that no race suicide exists there and to prove the assertion gives official figures showing that during the past 11 months the stork made 1321 visits in the community.

Elmer Jacobs, who has been running a hotel at Mifflin, has closed negotiations for the purchase of all the hotel furnishings of the National House, Huntingdon, and will on April 1st, 1909, become proprietor of this hotel.

At the Item stationery department you will find a line of new birthday and Christmas post cards, Christmas booklets, etc. Latest designs of post cards priced from 1c to 50c. Our line of 3 for 5c cards is the best ever brought to town. We invite you to call for Christmas novelties. The stock will be choice.

Some demands have agam been made for changes in the ballots just because a number of people did not understand them sufficiently at the late election to be able to express their full choice. Yet it is not clear how the ballot could now be much improved. What is needed is a better capacity on the part of the people for understanding things.

The water from the Dark Hollow and the run at the base of the ridge beyond Lucy Furnace has been seized by the Mt. Union Water Company under the right of eminent domain. These streams are on Mr. O. J. Cassidy's land at various points and he had rites in the matter which have been purchased by the Water Company. The sum paid is $1250.

The newly elected county commissioners met at Huntingdon Monday to talk over the matter of appointments for the ensuing term. They elected Harry W. Petriken, Esq., attorney; Dr. John M. Steel, jail physician. and A. A. Wible, janitor. They did not come to any conclusion as to who should be commissioners' clerk. There are forty applicants for the position and, no doubt, a good, competent man will be selected.

Ambitious young men and ladies should learn telegraphy; for, since the new 8-hour law became effective there is a shortage of many thousand telegraphers. Positions pay from $50 to $70 per month to beginners. The National Telegraph Institute, of Philadelphia, Pa., and five other cities is operated under supervision of R. R. officials and all students are placed when qualified. Write them for particulars,

Five cars were derailed on the Phillip's siding Saturday while the shifter crew were doing their work on this track. The wreck was caused by a spreading of the rails. The wreck crew from Huntingdon was called to put the cars on the rails and it was about two o'clock Sunday morning before the task was accomplished. The section men were obliged to work Sunday to repair the track Again on Tuesday the shifter was wrecked on the same siding, tearing up about 325 feet of track.

Charles McConahy and James King, two young men of Mount Union, were arrested on the streets of Mapleton Sunday evening by Burgess James W. Henderson and placed in lock-up where they spent the night. Monday morning the burgess made information before Justice of the Peace A. W. Swope, charging the prisoners with drunkenness, profanity and fast and reckless driving through the streets of the town. Later they were given a hearing before the Justice at which they plead guilty and were fined and released During the progress of their reckless driving they ran into A. T. Coder's buggy, which was being driven by Mrs. Coder on Main street and did considerable damage which they made good before leaving town.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

About the first of the New Year the ITEM will commence the publication of a series of articles of a historic character which will be of general interest to the people who have been or are residents of Huntingdon county, and especially to those residing, or who have resided, in the section between Jack's mountain and the Raystown branch. These articles will be the result of much research and are being prepared at considerable expense. They will be worthy of preservation and a copy should be in every home in Union, Cass and Tod townships, and adjacent territory. The publication of these articles will continue during the greater part of the year 1909, and may not be concluded until some time in the year 1910.

We advise every family to get and preserve a copy of these articles. You can get them, and all the local and general news by subscribing for THE MAPLETON ITEM.

Miss Anna Taggart Burned to Death.

Miss Anna Taggart, aged 21 years, of Wilkinsburg, was so frightfully burned last Friday afternoon that she died a few hours later. She had gone to the rear of the house to burn some waste paper when a piece of it was caught by the wind and blown against her dress. She screamed as she struggled unavailingly to tear off her burning clothing. Her shrieks attracted several men who rushed to her assistance and a piece of carpet was wrapped about her, but she had been burned over the entire body. She was carried into the house and two physicians called and all that was possible done for her, but her her injuries were beyond human skill.

Miss Taggart was a daughter of M. R. Taggart of the Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, and had lived all her life in Wilkinsburg, where she attended the public schools and was a member of the First Presbyterian church. She is survived by her parents, one sister and four brothers, one of the latter being A. W. Taggart, formerly superintendent of the Pittsburg White Sand Company's works at Mapleton.

Last summer she, two of her brothers—Frank and A. Wayne--and the latter's wife spent several days in Mapleton. It was her first visit to this place, but her beauty, sweet disposition, culture and cheerfulnees quickly drew to her a host of friends all of whom sincerely mourn the untimely death of the bright and vivacious girl who had won so large a place in their esteem. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved friends.

News of the Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. H. Ake, pastor—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, led by the pastor.

Sunday services: Sunday school 9.30, and preaching at 10.30 a, m., prayer meeting at 7.00 p. m.

A Christmas entertainment, to which all are cordially invited, will be given in the church Thursday evening December 24th, at 7.00 o'clock.

The fourth quarterly conference will be held in the Mapleton church Saturday afternoon at 3.10 o'clock instead of the date previously announced.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev, Edwin A Snook, pastor—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Sabbath services as follows: Sabbath school 9.30 a. m., christian endeavor at 6.15 and preaching at 7.00 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Rev, G. R. Alban, pastor.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock. M. F. Robley, leader.

Services for next Sunday as follows: Sunday school 9.30, preaching 10.45 a. m. (hour for preaching subject to change); Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.00, prayer and praise meeting at 7 p. m.

Everybody will be welcome at the Christmas entertainment Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

There is a distinction between a knocker and a kicker. The former is merely a chronic and indiscriminating fault-finder and croaker. Of the latter the New York Herald says: "The kicker is a factor in every live community. If the kicker keeps his head, uses tact and does not turn crank he is the best friend of progress. Long live the reasonable kicker."

PERSONAL NOTES.

—B. Frank Godurd, of Huntingdon was a business visitor to Mapleton yesterday.

—Mrs. Charles Madre, of Pittsburg, is a guest in the home of David Hawk and family.

—Mrs. H. R. Johnson, of East Altoona, is spending to-day with her sisters, in Mapleton.

—Stewart Jackson and Miss Mary Fry, of Huntingdon, were visitors to Mapleton last Sunday.

—C. Buell Oswalt, of Boswell, is in Mapleton to spend Christmas with his mother and sister.

—Mrs. William Weston, of Juniata, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. B. Neice, on Gurd avenue.

—Charles Wise returned home Saturday after spending a couple months with friends in Altoona.

—Mrs. C. C, Miller, of Harrisburg, was the guest of John M. Miller and wife the fore part of the week.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Heeter, of Tod township, were recent guests of Mrs. Mary E. Heeter, at Tyrone.

—Miss Montie McCarl, of Enola, is paying a visit to her parental home here and will remain during the holidays.

—Passenger engineer John Irvin, of Harrisburg, is the guest of his uncle, Thomas Grady, in town to-day.

—Ernest Swope, a student at State College, is at home to spend Christmas with his mother, Mrs. Jennie Swope.

—Mrs. Edward McKinstry and two daughters, of Altoona, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Slates, on Spring street.

—Mrs. Harry Bailey was taken to Philadelphia Monday night by Dr. J. G, Spangler to be treated at one of the city hospitals.

—Mrs. John Shoop and two children, of Altoona, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Alvin Decker and wife on Grant street.

—Mrs. Jonas Smith and children, of near Wiiliamsburg, visited her parents, D. P. White and wife in Union township during the week.

—John G. Gillam, of Huntingdon, formerly engaged in the mercantile business at this place, was circulating among friends in town Saturday.

—Mrs. George Roland, of Calvin, returning from Huntingdon where she visited friends stopped Sunday and Monday with her sisters Mrs. Alvin Decker and Mrs. Lou Bowman at Mapleton.

—Mrs. Viola Miller, of McVeytown, died Tuesday and interment will be made at McVeytown to-morrow. Mrs. Miller was an aunt of Mrs. James Buchanan, of this place, and was aged about 50 years.

—Little Miss Margaret Stubbs, of New Castle, Pa., is being entertained by her aunt, Mrs. H. L. Stubbs in this place. The child's mother, Mrs. John Siubbs, is visiting her father David Hancock at Mount Union.

—Prof. Earl C. Baity, of Mansfield, Tioga county, who was principal of the Mapleton borough schools last year, has sent to the pupils of his school here, hearty Christmas greetings, which act is much appreciated by his former students.

—Mrs. Margaret Long and son Alfred departed yesterday to visit among relatives and friends in Cardington county, Ohio. They will visit her son David Long and family at Johnstown, enroute and expect to be absent for several weeks.

—O. E. Parker, a carpenter of Altoona, who had for the past two weeks been employed by the Altoona Construction Company on the interior of the new First National Bank building at Mount Union, has finished his work and yesterday and to-day visited his brother and sister in Mapleton.

—George G. Brumbaugh and wife, of New Castle, Pa., are visiting during Christmastide with his parents and other friends in Mapleton. Mrs. Brumbaugh will be remembered by most of our people of Miss Alice Stubbs who a few years ago resided here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Stubbs.

—Miss Grace Yetter, of Lack, Juniata county, sister of Frank Yetter, of this place, came to the home of her brother last Saturday from Altoona where she had been living for several weeks and is suffering greatly with rheumatism. The young lady had been confined to her bed for three weeks previous to her coming to Mapleton and was only able to make the trip with the aid of crutches.

Court Notes.

At the conclusion of our court report last week the case of J. F. and John L. Trexler vs. H. P. Reynolds. This case grew out of an effort to collect a judgment of $3000 and in the litigation that ensued an issue was awarded to determine what personal property, if any, was removed by plaintiffs from the Paradise Furnace farm in Tod township, and the value thereof, in violation of the agreement between the parties. The verdict of the jury was that H. P. Reynolds is entitled to a credit on judgment to the amount of $1990.32, being amount due for personal property removed, leaving a balance due J. F. and J. L. Trexler of $573.90.

The next case called was that of H. P. Reynolds vs. Trexler Bros. & Co., being an action of assumpsit to recover $700, the price of a Percheron stallion, with interest from February 4, 1902. The defense plead non-assumpsit and payment. By direction of the Court the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Thursday morning Judge James W. Shull, of Perry county, held a court in the grand jury room to try the case of Dr. J. B. Floyd et al. vs. Kulp Lumber Company, being an action in ejectment. This case had been tried before and a verdict rendered for the plaintiffs. but upon an appeal the higher tribunal had returned it for re-trial. In the re-trial the jury rendered a verdict for defendants. Before the adjournment of court Saturday Judge Woods, on motion of attorneys for plaintiffs, directed judgment non-obstante veredicto upon the whole record to be filed in the prothonotary's office, notes of testimony, points and answers, and reserved point, with charge of court to be transcribed and filed of record in the Prothonotary's office. This is preliminary to an appeal to the Supreme court. Same day motion for a new trial was filed by plaintiff's attorneys.

While above case was being tried by Judge Shull, Judge Woods was trying the case of the Alexandria Water Company vs. National Surety Company in which the Water company sought to recover from the Surety Company the amount of the verdict (and expenses) obtained by the American Car and Foundry Company from the Alexandria Water Company. The Surety Company were the bondsmen of William M. Powell & Co., sub-contractor, for installing the water plant at Alexandria. The jury gave the Water Company a verdict for $14 520,64, by direction of the court, being the full amount of the claim.

The decree of the Court relative to payment of costs of commission to inquire into the mental condition of Prudence and Margaret Dean was amended and county directed to pay costs of commission.

Upon petition of citizens of Mount Union school district to increase the number of school directors the Court decreed that the number of school directors for said district shall be and the same is hereby increased to nine and of said number three shall be elected from each ward but in such a manner as not to interfere with the term of directors already elected.

County commissioners were directed to pay claim of Frank C. Chilcote, of Clay township, for forty-three dollars, the value of two head of cattle which died as a result of being bitten by a rabid dog. The dog belonged to Mr. Chilcote who promptly destroyed it.

Upon petition of Dr. E. H. Green for viewers to lay out a private road through lands of the estate of Mary A. Westbrook in Brady township, to lead from the Abram Duffield tract to the public road leading from Mill Creek to Allensville at or near a point known as Betty's Spring, H. H. Swope, James W. Henderson and Franz Heidel were appointed viewers.

Leave was granted district attorney to enter a nolle prosequi in certain cases.

Alex Kidzwitz plead guilty to a charge of entering and taking from the residence of D. Blasi Losti near Mapleton certain articles of apparel, a razor and a watch-chain, and was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Pennsylvania Industriai Reformatory. His term of imprisonment began within forty-eight hours after the commission of the crime.

Miss Mary Jackson was appointed to act as assistant court stenographer in and for the several courts of Huntingdon county, and the oath of office was administered to her.

The case of John W. Kean vs. D. Cameron Park, being an action of assumpsit, occupied the attention of the court Friday and Saturday forenoon. The plaintiff claimed to have loaned the defendant certain sums of money at various times which loans had not been repaid. The defendant denied ever having secured such loans. The jury rendered a verdict Saturday afternoon in favor of the plaintiff for $478.79

Dedication of P. O. S. of A. Hall at Neelyton.

Friday, December 18th, was the date set for the dedication of the new headquarters of Washington Camp, No. Pa, P. O. S. of A., at Neelyton, this county, and in the afternoon a large number of persons from the surrounding country gathered to witness the ceremonies. Music was furnished by a well-selected choir. District president E. S. Gibbony, who has charge of the services, acted as state president, Prof. J. G. Dell as state vice president, Rev. Houser as state chaplain and W. A. Crotsley as state master of forms. The impressive ritualistic service of the order was used, at the conclusion of which the district president delivered an appropriate address. Prof. J. G. Dell spoke at some length upon the principles and work of the order in the county and state and his address was well received. At the conclusion of this service supper was served in the basement of the hall by the wives, daughters and sisters of the members which was heartily enjoyed no less for the choise viands dispensed and the manner in which the meals were served than for the social intercourse which the occasion afforded.

At eight o'clock a public meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal church and before the hour had arrived the room was well filled with people, some of whom had driven many miles to be present. The school children who marced in to music of their own rendering were assigned to the front seats in the church, these having been reserved for them. Thrice during the evening did these young Americans entertain the audience with music and showed the careful drill and preparation made under the auspices of their teacher, Miss Peterson. Devotional exercises were conducted by I. N. Swope, Miss Montague and Miss Wear delighted the audience with splendidly rendered solos, and the choir interspersed the exercises with good music. John Taylor, Jr., recited a selection in a pleasing manner and addresses were made by Dr. B. E. Himes, Warren Taylor, W. A. Crosley and I. N. Swope. Dr. Himes spoke of practical patriotism, Mr. Taylor of service as an essential of patriotism, Mr. Crotsley of integrity as an element of good citizenship, and the last named on the qualifications of a true Son of America and answered some objections made to the order.

The meeting closed soon after ten o'clock but it was past midnight before all the people retired to their homes. Everybody seemed to have greatly enjoyed the day and many who had heretofore held aloof from the order admitted they had had a wrong idea of its principles and purposes. We believe Camp No. will reap a harvest of members as a result.

The Camps at Willow Hill, Burnt Cabins, Mapleton, Huntingdon, Calvin and Clearfield were represented at the exercises and the visitors greatly appreciated the welcome and hospitality extended to them.

New Pastor for U. B. Congregation at Huntingdon.

The congregation of the United Brethren church at Twelfth and Mifflin streets, Huntingdon. is gratified that soon they will again have the service of a pastor. Through the district superintendent an invitation was extended to Rev. Rev. W. A. Sites, of Milton, to become the successor of Dr. G. W. Sherrick, recently resigned from the Huntingdon church of this denomination. After consideration Rev. Sites on Friday communicated to the official board his acceptance of the vacant pastorate.

Rev. Sites is well and favorably known by many Huntingdon people and assisted most ably in revival services in the U. B. church there last spring for one week. Prior to his going to Milton, Rev. Sites was for a number of years pastor of the church at Orbisonia. He will arrive in Huntingdon about the first of the year and will preach on January 3, his first sermons.

POPULAR VOTE IN NATION COMPILED

Principal Nominees Gain Over Totals Received by Predecessors.

MR. TAFT'S FIGURE IS 7,637,676

Reports From All States Give to Bryan 6,393,182 — Full Count For Debs 447,651—Republican Total Exceeds Roosevelt's.

Washington, D. C.—The total popular vote of the various Presidential candidates at the last national election was made known in an official form by the filing of the last of the official vote, that of Michigan. The totals are:

Taft (Republican)	7,637,676
Bryan (Democrat)	6,393,182
Debs (Socialist)	447,651
Chafin (Prohibitionist)	241,252
Hisgen (Independence)	83,186
Watson (Populist)	33,871
Gilhaus (Socialist Labor)	15,421
Total for all candidates	14,852,239

This grand total exceeds by 1,341,531 the total number of votes cast in the Presidential election of 1904, when the grand total was 13,510,708.

Compared with that election, the candidates of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties increased their votes this year. The reverse is true of the candidates of the Prohibition, Populist and Socialist Labor parties. The Independence party did not figure in the Presidential election of four years ago.

The greatest difference in a party vote is shown in an increase for Bryan of 1,315,211 over the total vote cast in 1904 for Alton B. Parker. Judge Taft received 14,190 votes more than were polled for President Roosevelt in 1904, and Debs ran 45,368 ahead of his predecessor on the Socialist ticket.

The heaviest loss is shown by the Populists, who, with the same candidate, registered 83,312 votes less this year than in 1904, when their total was 117,183. The Prohibitionist candidate, Chafin, ran 17,284 votes behind the 1904 mark of his party, and Gilhaus, the Socialist Labor candidate, received only about fifty per cent. of the vote given to Corrigan, which was 31,249 in the previous Presidential race.

New York (870,070), Pennsylvania (745,779) and Illinois (629,932) gave Taft the greatest number of votes among the States, while as to Bryan the order was New York (667,468), Ohio (502,721) and Illinois (450,810).

The votes cast for Taft and Bryan were almost identical in number in Maryland and Nevada. In the first Taft received 111,253 and Bryan 111,117, and in the other 10,214 and 10,655, respectively.

Debs received his largest vote in Pennsylvania, 39,913; Illinois, 39,711, and New York, 38,451. Vermont was the only State in which not a single vote was cast for the Socialist candidate. Delaware gave him only seventy-five votes.

Hisgen's vote in New York (35,817) and in his own State of Massachusetts (19,237) together formed nearly two-thirds of all the votes he received in the whole country. In six States not a vote was cast for him. Nine States registered not a single vote for the Prohibitionist candidate.

The Socialist Labor candidate received votes in only thirteen States, and in only nineteen States were votes cast for Watson, of the Populist party.

The vote by States was:

State.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Debs, Soc.
Alabama	25,308	74,374	....
Arkansas	56,947	87,043	5,000
California	182,064	107,770	18,736
Colorado	123,700	126,644	7,974
Connecticut	112,815	68,255	5,113
Delaware	25,200	22,134	75
Florida	10,654	31,104	3,747
Georgia	41,692	72,350	584
Idaho	50,091	34,609	6,305
Illinois	629,932	450,810	39,711
Indiana	348,993	338,262	13,476
Iowa	275,210	200,771	8,287
Kansas	197,166	161,209	12,420
Kentucky	235,711	244,092	4,060
Louisiana	9,958	63,568	2,538
Maine	66,987	35,464	1,758
Maryland	111,253	111,117	2,500
Massachusetts	265,966	155,543	10,658
Michigan	333,313	174,313	11,527
Minnesota	195,786	109,433	14,469
Mississippi	4,463	64,250	1,438
Missouri	346,915	345,884	15,398
Montana	32,333	29,326	5,855
Nebraska	126,608	130,781	3,524
Nevada	10,214	10,655	2,029
New Hampshire	53,144	33,655	1,299
New Jersey	265,298	182,522	10,249
New York	870,070	667,468	38,451
North Carolina	114,887	136,928	345
North Dakota	57,771	32,909	2,405
Ohio	572,312	502,721	33,795
Oklahoma	110,550	123,907	21,752
Oregon	62,350	38,049	7,430
Pennsylvania	745,779	448,785	39,913
Rhode Island	43,942	24,706	1,365
South Carolina	3,847	62,289	101
South Dakota	67,466	40,266	2,846
Tennessee	118,287	135,630	1,878
Texas	69,229	227,264	8,524
Utah	61,023	42,601	4,895
Vermont	39,552	11,496	802
Virginia	52,573	82,946	255
Washington	108,062	58,383	14,777
West Virginia	137,869	111,418	3,676
Wisconsin	248,673	166,707	28,146
Wyoming	17,708	12,772	1,396
Totals	7,637,676	6,393,182	447,651

Third Marriage at 68.

At Norristown, Pa., Joseph Monroe and Josephine Hoff, both of Philadelphia, attracted attention at the Court House when they applied for a marriage license. The bridegroom gave his age as sixty years and the bride as sixty-eight. The bride admitted that it was her third matrimonial venture.

COMING!

—Cartoon by Bush, in the New York World.

AMERICANS INVENT WONDERFUL TOYS.

For the First Time They Outstrip Foreign Makers by Use of Electricity---Oldtimers Are Retired---Young America Wants Cars That Are Run by a Spring, But Must Have a Third Rail.

New York City.—The coming to the forefront of the electrical toys in this year's Christmas display is a signal for the foreign toymakers to watch out for American competition. Practically all the devices with motor and dynamo attachments are of domestic make.

Until very recent years nearly all the playthings sold in this country were imported from France, Germany and Austria, with a few from England, but now it looks as if America were taking up the trade in earnest, and it is a far larger industry than the casual shopper would ever dream.

Last year Germany, which leads in toy manufacturing, exported $15,000,000 worth, while France, which ranks second, sent out $7,500,000. Estimated on the fact that we imported between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 toys and dolls, not counting a thirty-five per cent. duty, it is reckoned that last year's retail sales of foreign and domestic playthings came to at least $30,000,000.

It was with the introduction of expensive iron toys that America began to supply some of its own demand, so that now, while the domestic products do not equal the imports, they make a considerable factor, and threaten more and more to drive out the foreign makers.

This is strikingly shown in the new electrical toys, which depend so largely for their success on the ingenuity of the inventor—the forte of the American mechanic—rather than on the technical skill of the ordinary workman—a weak point here.

As long as iron toys were made to run by screws and mechanism, Germany was able to hold the market because of the greater technical proficiency of her factory hands. A boy from their trade schools could do the work which requires a skilled man here, making it possible for the German factory to turn out cheaper and better toys.

However, some clever American mechanic hit upon the scheme of substituting electricity for mechanism, greatly to the joy of the American boy, and at the same time greatly to the advantage of American toymakers.

Now, instead of winding up a box to keep the train of cars a-moving, they are placed on a third rail system. By making the cars very light, a battery too weak to shock the small proprietor will operate the cars successfully. Besides initiating him into the mysteries of the switch, semaphore and round house, there are electric trip-hammers, punches, dynamos, scroll saws, buzz saws and chain and bucket derricks, all new this year, to the credit of American ingenuity.

A far more skillful piece of mechanism is the German ferryboat train. The cars go around the track and on the boat, while the stopping of the train sets the ferryboat in motion; then it moves across the imaginary river, landing the cars at the station. This, however, is worked by a plain spring.

In vain the demonstrator of an airship run by an elastic band does his duty as a "barker," shouting that his device will last a year, while the battery will wear out in a week. The boy fixes his longing instead on a tiny model of the Zeppelin airship, differently propelled, but a perfect copy in appearance.

Aside from the mass of electrical toys there are a few mechanical devices of American invention exhibited in this year's Christmas stock of toys. One is a "jack-in-the-box" top, which starts spinning in the case, then lifts the lid and hops out without stopping its motion. There is also a lazy boy's top, which winds its own string while spinning. There is a whale, which swims across a tub of water, spouting gorgeously on his journey.

"Mr. Jigger" is a many-jointed, wooden figure which jigs to any tune whistled or sung by merely rapping a board in time. The uncanny dancing mannikin draws crowds which tax the imagination of its barker, who proclaims its virtues as an infant pacifier.

"Your baby begins to cry. Place this on the sewing machine, and, holding the board with one elbow, begin to rap." The demonstrator followed his own directions, producing an unholy clatter, to which the mannikin jigged. "The baby sees him dance. He stops crying. He begins to crow"—and the zealous salesman pounds harder than ever.

"Not on your life," contradicts a sturdy looking matron, raising her voice above the noise. "You're a real smart young man, no doubt, but any human young one I ever see would yell murder. I've brought up six, and ought to know."

The matron pushes her way out without purchasing, and the demonstrator starts the phonograph to cover his confusion.

While every one is catering to the American boy, they don't do as much for his sister. There is just one new kind of doll, a "rolypoly," adapted from the Japanese, which turns somersaults. During the late war the Japanese merchants made them in the guise of Russian grenadiers for the little Japs to knock about, and this year the "rolypoly" has found its way to the American home.

Aside from slight variations in wardrobe, it's the same old doll, and the same old doll-house, perhaps electric lighted. Nobody makes toy washing machines or bread-mixers to teach the little girls the business methods of to-day. Nobody tries to appeal to her natural inclinations. Probably this is because nearly all dolls come from Germany, where the Emperor preaches "children, church and cooking" for the girls.

Dolls are known in this country as French, because the first jointed ones came from Paris. The thousands turned out to-day are German imitations. M. Top, president of the Toymakers' Association, laments that now there are no longer French-made dolls to be had in France.

Following the success of the Teddy bear, this season brings daschhunds, mastiffs, cats and even a good sized cow with a most convincing moo. The tiger roars when you pull his string, but none of these things seem to have the subtle fascination of the Teddy bear.

WHAT BECAME OF THE FROG THAT CAUSED THE RUCTION?

Couple Jump Into Well to Escape Bear Chasing Them as Their House is Burning.

Hardy, Ark.—Mrs. Maud Pepoon, wife of Henry Pepoon, a farmer on Blue Clay Creek, got up the other morning and proceeded to search her husband's trousers, as was her usual custom, but instead of finding the customary collection of small change she grasped a giant bullfrog.

Her wild shriek woke her husband, who leaped from his bed, intending to tell her it was all a joke, but she already had rushed out of the door and into the adjoining woods, still screaming.

Pepoon pursued her, and both might have been running yet had not their wild flight been suddenly halted by a big black bear rushing ferociously at them from the opposite direction.

The Pepoons whirled instantly and rushed for their dwelling, the bear after them and gaining. Just as they neared the clearing they noticed their house was on fire, probably due to the overturning of a kerosene lamp in their hasty exit.

To escape the bear both jumped into a well, from which, almost dead, they were rescued after neighbors shot the bear. The dwelling was burned to ashes.

LATEST NEWS

BY WIRE.

Mob Hangs Alleged Murderer.

Lexington, Ky. — Elmer Hill, charged with the murder of Mamie Womack, in Adair County, was taken from the jail by a mob at Monticello, Wayne County, and hanged.

Arrested on Fraud Charge.

Boston, Mass.—Leo F. McCullough, president of the Common Council of Boston, surrendered himself to the police. He is charged with perjury and conspiracy to defraud the city out of $200 on June 1. He was bailed in the sum of $2500.

MacAdoo Acquitted of Murder.

Greensboro, N. C.—Will C. MacAdoo, a cousin of William MacAdoo, of New York City, was acquitted in Superior Court on a charge of murder in connection with the killing of Ed. Alrad last January. According to the evidence the killing was accidental.

Ask $600,000 Under Riot Law.

Chicago.—This city is rapidly approaching settlement day of claims for riot damages aggregating $600,000—most of which grow out of the Pullman strike—and the law which makes cities liable for three-fourths of all property destroyed by mobs will be tested in the United States Supreme Court.

Criticises College Men.

Chicago.—C. B. Riley, president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, declared in an address that the college man does not "stick." "I have no doubt," he said, "that a man with the training derived from a college education can advance rapidly, but I would rather have a man in business who can do percentages than one who can do differential calculus. Purpose and grasp of detail is what the university man does not get."

Santa Claus Mail Held Up.

Washington, D. C. — Postmaster-General Meyer would not renew his order issued in December, 1907, permitting delivery to charitable organizations of letters addressed to "Santa Claus" on the ground that it tended to make beggars of children. It is estimated that more than 50,000 letters are addressed by the children of the country to "Santa Claus" annually.

Congress Cheers Turkish Brethren.

Washington, D. C.—A resolution directing that best wishes and congratulations be sent to the newly convened Parliament of Turkey, was agreed to by both houses of Congress.

Drowned in an Open Bridge.

Milwaukee, Wis.—In an automobile's dash through an open draw of the Onedia street bridge, Oscar Z. Bartlett, member of the Board of Trade, and Albert Kunz, chauffeur, were drowned.

Primeval Forest Discovered.

Baltimore, Md.—Forty-two feet below the level of the street a prehistoric forest, with trees ten to twelve feet through, and declared by Professor Philip Uhler, of Peabody Institute, to be many thousand years old, has been unearthed.

Double President's Salary.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Bourne introduced a bill to increase the salary of the President from $50,000 to $100,000, and that of the Vice-President from $12,000 to $25,000, to take effect at the beginning of the next Administration.

Glass Workers Demand More Pay.

Cleveland, Ohio. — Every window glass factory [illegible] the United States is affected by the demand sent to the manufacturers for a general wage increase of about twenty-five per cent. About 7000 skilled workmen are interested.

BY CABLE.

American Dentist Honored.

Paris.—A Franco-American committee has been formed to take charge of the erection in Paris of a monument to the memory of Horace Wells, a Hartford (Conn.) dentist, to whom is accerdited the discovery of laughing gas.

Japanese Hero Dead.

Tokio, Japan.—Lieutenant-General Inouye, whose flank movement won the Battle of the Yalu, is dead.

New President of Switzerland.

Berne, Switzerland.—A. Deucher, Minister of Commerce, has been elected President of the Swiss Republic for 1909 by the Federal Assembly. He will succeed Dr. F. Brenner, whose term of office expires January 1.

Manila Band at Inauguration.

Manila, P. I.—The band of constabulary force has completed its arrangements to proceed to Washington, D. C., to participate in the parade at the inauguration of President-elect Taft.

Tobacco Duty in France.

Paris.—The report of the State tobacco monopoly shows that France consumed $100,000,000 worth of tobacco in 1907, upon which the Government made a profit of $75,000,000.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 4c. per quart.

Item	Price
BUTTER.	
Creamery—Western, extra	$31 @$ 32½
Firsts	28 @ 29
Seconds	25 @ 27
State dairy, good to choice	26 @ 28
Factory, seconds to firsts	20 @ 21½
CHEESE.	
State, full cream	14½ @ 15½
Small	— @ 14
Part skims, fair to good	7½ @ 8½
Full skims	2½ @ 3½
EGGS.	
Jersey—Fancy	48 @ 50
State—Fair to choice	43 @ 47
Western—Firsts	32½ @ 33
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Apples—King, per bbl	3 50 @ 5 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	3 00 @ 3 50
Greenings, per bbl	2 75 @ 4 50
Pears—Kieffer, per bbl	1 75 @ 3 50
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	13 00 @ 15 00
Jersey, per crate	3 10 @ 3 75
LIVE POULTRY.	
Chickens, per lb	— @ 12
Fowls, per lb	— @ 12½
Roosters, per lb	— @ 8
Turkeys, per lb	8 @ 13
Ducks, per lb	11 @ 13
Geese, per lb	11 @ 12
Pigeons, per pair	— @ 20
DRESSED POULTRY.	
Turkeys, per lb	12 @ 22
Broilers, Phila., per lb	22 @ 25
Fowls, per lb	10 @ 14
Cocks, per lb	9½ @ 10
Ducks, Western, per lb	8 @ 14
Geese, Western, per lb	5 @ 13
Squabs, per dozen	1 25 @ 4 50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	97½ @ 1 00
Nos. 3 to 1, per 100 lb	75 @ 95
Clover, per 100 lb	60 @ 85
Straw, long rye, per 100 lb	85 @ 92½
HOPS.	
State, 1908, prime to choice	12 @ 13
Medium to good	10 @ 11
Pacific Coast, 1908, choice	— @ 10
Medium to good, 1907	4 @ 6
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	2 75 @ 2 87
Jersey, per bbl	1 90 @ 2 12
Sweets, per basket	60 @ 1 12
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00 @ 2 00
Egg plant, per box	1 00 @ 3 50
Squash, per bbl	60 @ 1 00
Peas, per basket	1 00 @ 3 00
Peppers, per carrier	2 00 @ 3 50
Cabbages, per bbl	2 00 @ 2 50
String beans, per basket	1 00 @ 3 00
Onions, Conn., white, per bbl	2 50 @ 4 50
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 00 @ 1 50
State, red, per bag	1 00 @ 1 62
Kale, per bbl	50 @ 65
Carrots, per bbl	60 @ 1 12
Spinach, per bbl	60 @ 1 12
Cucumbers, per basket	2 00 @ 3 50
Lima beans, per basket	1 00 @ 3 50
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00 @ 6 00
Lettuce, per basket	25 @ 1 25
Celery, per doz. stalks	15 @ 50
Pumpkins, per bbl	50 @ 1 00
Turnips, per bbl	50 @ 75
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5 @ 10
Parsley, per 100 bunches	2 00 @ 2 50
Horseradish, per 100 lb	3 00 @ 4 00
Shallots, per 100 bunches	1 00 @ 1 50
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 00 @ 1 50
GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour—Winter patents	4 75 @ 5 25
Spring patents	5 40 @ 6 50
Wheat, No. 2 red	1 06⅜ @ 1 08⅛
No. 1 Northern Duluth	— @ 1 16⅝
Corn, No. 2	66 @ 66½
Oats, mixed	55 @ 55½
Clipped white	57 @ 62½
Rye, No. 2 Western	— @ 83
Lard, city	9 @ 9⅛
LIVE STOCK.	
Beeves, city dressed	8 @ 12½
Calves, city dressed	8 @ 15½
Country dressed	6 @ 14
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 50 @ 4 15
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00 @ 7 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 90 @ 6 00
Country dressed, per lb	7¼ @ 8½

FULL CROP REPORTS OUT.

Statistics of Production and Value Issued in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The final revised statistics of the crop reporting bureau of the Department of Agriculture show that the production of winter wheat was 437,908,000 bushels, as compared with 409,422,000 bushels last year, and its value on the basis of December 1 prices $410,330,000, as compared with $361,217,000 last year.

Of spring wheat the crop was 226,694,000 bushels, against 224,645,000 in 1907, and the value $206,496,000, as compared with $193,220,000. The total wheat crop was 664,602,000 bushels, of a value of $616,826,000, as compared with 634,087,000 bushels and $554,437,000.

The following table shows the Government's figures on the yield and value of other crops for 1908 and 1907:

Crop.	Production, Bushels.	Farm Value, December 1.
Corn, 1908	2,658,651,000	$1,616,145,000
Corn, 1907	2,592,320,000	1,336,901,000
Winter wheat, '08	437,908,000	410,330,000
Winter wheat, '07	409,442,000	361,217,000
Spring wheat, '08	226,694,000	206,496,000
Spring wheat, '07	224,645,000	193,220,000
Oats, 1908	807,156,000	381,171,000
Oats, 1907	754,443,000	334,568,000
Barley, 1908	166,756,000	92,442,000
Barley, 1907	153,507,000	102,290,000
Rye, 1908	31,851,000	23,455,000
Rye, 1907	31,566,000	23,068,000
Buckwheat, 1908	15,874,000	12,004,000
Buckwheat, 1907	14,290,000	9,975,000
Flaxseed, 1908	25,805,000	30,577,000
Flaxseed, 1907	25,851,000	24,713,000
Rice, 1908	21,890,000	17,771,000
Rice, 1907	18,738,000	16,081,000
Potatoes, 1908	278,985,000	197,039,000
Potatoes, 1907	297,942,000	183,880,000
Hay, 1908	*70,798,000	935,423,000
Hay, 1907	*63,675,000	743,507,000
Tobacco, 1908	z178,061,000	74,130,000
Tobacco, 1907	z698,126,000	71,411,000

*Tons. zPounds.

The average weight by measured bushel is shown by reports received by the bureau to be 57.3 pounds for spring wheat, 58.8 pounds for winter wheat and 29.8 pounds for oats, as compared with 56.9, and 29.4 pounds, respectively, last year. The quality of corn was 86.9 per cent., against 82.8 last year.

HOUSE DEMANDS EVIDENCE

Action on Secret Service Taken in Congress.

Only One Vote Against Requesting Facts of President Roosevelt—The Resolution Adopted.

Washington, D. C.—With only one dissenting voice, that of Representative Howland, of Ohio, the House passed a resolution requesting that the President furnish any evidence in his possession showing that a member of Congress had been guilty of such official corruption as would justify that portion of his recent message referring to the Secret Service. The resolution is not a belligerent one, but is clothed in such language that the friends of the President in the House are certain that his fire will be drawn and that one or more members of Congress may be embarrassed thereby. The preamble and resolution follow:

"Whereas, There was contained in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which passed Congress at its last session and became a law, a provision in reference to the employment of the Secret Service in the Treasury Department; and,

"Whereas, In the last annual message of the President of the United States to the two houses of Congress it was stated in reference to that provision: 'It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes.' And it was further stated, 'The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by Secret Service men,' and it was further stated: 'But, if this is not considered desirable, a special exception could be made in the law, prohibiting the use of the Secret Service force in investigating members of Congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and strive to prevent, or at least to hamper, effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the Government,' and,

"Whereas, The plain meaning of the above words is that the majority of the Congressmen were in fear of being investigated by Secret Service men, and that Congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question; and,

"Whereas, Your committee appointed to consider these statements of the President and report to the House cannot find in the hearings before committees nor in the records of the House or Senate, any justification of this impeachment of the honor and integrity of the Congress; and,

"Whereas, Your committee would prefer, in order to make an intelligent and comprehensive report, just to the President as well as to the Congress, to have all the information which the President may have to communicate; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit to the House any evidence upon which he based his statements that the 'chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by Secret Service men,' and also to transmit to the House any evidence connecting any member of the House of Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress with corrupt action in his official capacity, and to inform the House whether he has instituted proceedings for the punishment of any such individual by the courts or has reported any such alleged delinquencies to the House of Representatives."

Representatives Perkins and Williams, members of the special committee to investigate the Secret Service allegations, explained the purpose of the resolution as soon as it had been read by the clerk.

"The object is," said Mr. Williams, "to give the President an opportunity to show on what grounds he has made his seemingly unprovoked attack upon the honor, the honesty, and the reputation of the legislative branch of the Government."

$250,000 WILL IN TUB.

Missing Document of Boston Man Found Nailed in Sub-cellar.

Boston.—Inclosed in a red envelope and nailed to the bottom of a washtub the will of the late Patrick Monahan, of Charlestown, disposing of property valued at $250,000, was found in the cellar. Monahan was a grocer and was not married. When he died in September no will could be found, and John Monahan, of Chicago, a brother, was made administrator.

Of the estate $60,000 is left to John Monahan, $60,000 to a sister-in-law, Margaret Mullen, of Boston; $30,000 each to three sisters in Ireland, and smaller amounts to nephews and nieces.

JOKES ON WAY TO GALLOWS.

Spurns Clergy, Saying He Wants to Go Hades For a Purpose.

Charlotte, N. C.—Henry Harvey, a negro, who was hanged at Rockingham, N. C., for murder, refused the attention of the ministers, telling that he desired to go to hades for a special purpose.

On the march to the gallows a chicken flew over the heads of the party, and the condemned man exclaimed laughingly:

"Somebody catch that chicken."

Harvey's crime was the killing of Hugh Prince, also colored, at Rockingham, last summer.

CITY PRINTING PLANT FAILS

Experiment in Municipal Ownership Costs Boston $1,000,000.

Victim of Political and Labor Mismanagement—Superintendent Recommends Discontinuance.

Boston, Mass.—The report of the Finance Commission to Mayor Hibbard in regard to the Municipal Printing Plant has opened the eyes of taxpayers to the folly of the city's attempting to conduct such an establishment, and the believers in municipal ownership stand aghast at the revelations.

Here was an experiment in municipal control, a municipal industry endowed with every advantage apparently, ample capital, generous appropriations, plant in excellent physical condition, regular work of the same general character throughout the year, everything favorable for a successful enterprise, which should do the city's printing better than by contract, and which should be able to pay as good or better wages while giving shorter hours to employes.

Notwithstanding these advantages, which seemed to assure success, the plant became the prey of political spoilsmen, who operated it in strict conformity to the requirements of the labor unions, and extravagance, incompetence and dishonesty caused a total loss to the city of at least $1,000,000.

The commission also incorporates into its report to the Mayor and City Councils the revelations made by an expert who investigated the plant shortly after Mayor Hibbard took office, when it was found that the printing plant was nothing short of a municipal junk shop.

The expert found the stock room crowded with merchandise in excess of the ordinary needs of the department; an unnecessary number of employes from the standpoint of efficiency and economy; incompetent and sometimes useless employes forced upon, or at least accepted by the superintendent; a lamatable lack of interest manifested in the work; with hands idle for hours at a time.

An examination of the labor cost, made by comparing the time sheets of the composing room and press room workers with the pay rolls, showed a very large discrepancy between the time as reported on the time sheets and the time for which they were paid as shown by the pay roll. Upward of 5000 entries were thus compared, and it appeared that the city paid for 16,767 hours more than the time reported on the time-keepers' sheets. This involved a loss of $5115.20, of which $3383.24 was in the composing room and $1731.96 in the press room.

Superintendent James H. Smyth, who has been trying for ten months to transform this municipal "white elephant" into a paying enterprise, says:

"I am strongly in favor of the discontinuance of the printing plant by the city.

"Its total cost to the city of Boston for the eleven years of its existence up to the beginning of this year was over $2,000,000.

"The past management has been frightfully extravagant, and the consequent cost to the city outrageously high.

"Boston has no business to attempt to do that which cannot be efficiently done by the municipality. By giving the work out under private contract and competition, it will prevent the recurrence of intolerable conditions and save the taxpayers from an annual loss which in the last eleven years has aggregated nearer to $1,000,000 than to any smaller sum."

WOMAN INSTIGATOR CONVICTED.

Mrs. Martin, of Oakland, Cal., Dynamited Residence of Judge Ogden.

Oakland, Cal. — Mrs. Isabelle J. Martin, who, out of revenge for adverse decisions, caused the house of Judge F. B. Ogden to be dynamited, has been convicted of the crime after a trial lasting several months.

The suits in which Judge Ogden had decided against her were to compel insurance companies to pay money for houses which, it is alleged, Mrs. Martin herself fired.

Mrs. Martin's first appearance before the public was in connection with "Baby John Martin," her ward who, she said, was a son of the Princess de Chimay.

"Baby John" confessed that he dynamited Judge Ogden's house at the behest of Mrs. Martin.

FATHER KELLY DROWNED.

Arabic Reports Paterson, N. J., Priest Fell Overboard During Voyage.

Queenstown, Ireland.—When the Arabic arrived here from New York the officers reported that one of the passengers, who was registered under the name of Father Kelly, of Paterson, N. J., was drowned during the voyage. He fell overboard, whether by accident or design is not known.

Paterson, N. J.—The Rev. James A. Kelly, who was mysteriously lost overboard from the steamship Arabic, was forty-three years old. He was ordained at Seton Hall College, South Orange, sixteen years ago.

Death Ends Bout.

James Curren, eighteen years old, was killed in a boxing bout with Benjamin Barnet, seventeen years old, at the Broadway Athletic Club in Philadelphia.

KNOX TO SUCCEED ROOT

Mr. Taft Announces Senator as Secretary of State.

President-Elect Fails to Confirm F. H. Hitchcock as Postmaster-General—Root May Soon Quit.

Augusta, Ga.—Philander C. Knox, formerly Attorney-General of the United States in the Cabinet of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt and present junior Senator from Pennsylvania, will hold the position of Secretary of State and sit at the head of the Cabinet of William H. Taft when the latter assumes the Presidency on March 4.

Official announcement of this fact signalized Mr. Taft's arrival in Augusta for a period of rest prior to his departure for Panama on January 25. The post was tendered Senator Knox in New York City, when, by request, he met the President-elect at the home of the latter's brother, Henry W. Taft. His telegram of acceptance reached Mr. Taft here.

"That is the one and the only Cabinet appointment determined upon at this time," asserted the President-elect with emphasis. For some reason he thus failed to confirm that Frank H. Hitchcock's appointment to the Postmaster-Generalship had been officially clinched. Further, he denied that the post of Attorney-General had been tendered to George W. Wickersham, of New York City, who was reported "in reliable quarters" to have been formally designated for that Cabinet office.

Several of the closest advisers of the President-elect had believed that the post of Secretary of State would eventually would go to John C. Spooner, formerly Senator from Wisconsin, now actively engaged in law practice in New York City.

"I was very glad, indeed," said the President-elect, "to receive Senator Knox's telegram of acceptance. I desired for the post of Secretary of State an able lawyer and a man who had been a figure in the public eye. Senator Knox is a lawyer of unquestioned ability; he has been a prominent figure in our public life and he has rendered services of great import to the country."

It can be authoritatively stated that, according to the plans, Secretary Root is expected to resign soon, in order to be free of public office when the New York State Legislature names him, in accordance with existing political arrangements, as the successor to Senator Thomas C. Platt. By this course President Roosevelt is to have opportunity to elevate Robert Bacon, of New York, present Assistane Secretary of State, to the head of the State Department. Thus Mr. Bacon, whose name had been mentionel as a possible appointee to the Secretaryship by Mr. Taft, along with the names of Whitelaw Reid and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, can be graduated with the epaulets and the blue ribbon when Senator Knox is formally inducted into the office. Hence, the country is to have two new men at the helm of the State Department, it can be asserted with authority, within the ensuing few months.

ROBBED AND HANGED.

Father of Twelve Children Found Strung Up on a Tree.

Roanoke, Va.—While going with his wife and twelve children from Esterhazy, Canada, to Petersburg, Va., where they expected to make their home, Charles Kreicar met a tragic death near Graham, Va. His body was found hanging to a tree, suspended by heavy twine around his neck.

The police believe that Kreicar, who displayed a large roll of money on the train between Cincinnati and Bluefield, W. Va., according to the conductor, was robbed and murdered.

When the train reached Bluefield, Kreicar left it to get luncheon for his wife and children. The train pulled out before Kreicar returned and he was left behind. He had the railroad tickets from Roanoke to Petersburg in his pockets, and when the train reached Roanoke, after midnight, Mrs. Kreicar and the twelve little ones entered a waiting room and remained there all night. A message told of the finding of the body.

The railroad tickets, $5 in American money and two Canadian coins were in Kreicar's pockets.

HANNAHAN TO RETIRE.

Grand Master of Railway Order to Join Big Corporation.

New York City.—John J. Hannahan, known as "The Peacemaker," from the number of strikes he has settled or averted as Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and who was one of those invited to the recent Labor Dinner at the White House, is about to leave the ranks of organized labor.

On the first of the year he will become vice-president of the American Automatic Stoker Company, backed by Edwin Hawley and Theodore P. Shonts.

Thirteen Hunters Killed in Maine.

In the game season in Maine thirteen persons met their death, twelve by firearms and one by drowning. Two were shot by brothers, two by companions, five shot themselves by accidental discharge of their weapons, two were shot by being mistaken for a deer, and one man was shot by a hunter when he was aiming at a deer.

Built House With One Hand.

William George Collins, who after serving for over forty years as postman for the district of Snodland, near Rochester, England, retired, having reached the age limit of sixty, has performed a remarkable feat in his spare time. Ten years ago he bought a piece of land at Snodland, and with his left hand, for he lost his right arm when a boy, he built a six-room house, taking ten years to complete it. The fittings and decorations of the interior he also made himself. In addition to this, he also has a small farm.

Mr. Collins estimates he has walked close upon 300,000 miles in the performance of his duties. Although he is sixty, he shows little signs of wear and tear, and he is as healthy and robust as ever.

Mr. Collins first carried the mails between Rochester and Snodland on March 11, 1868. "In those days," says the veteran postman, "things were very different in the G. P. O. I walked on an average of twenty miles a day, there were no holidays, and if I wanted a Sunday off I had to pay somebody (approved by the postmaster) to do the delivery for me. The wages I received were 2s. a day, and the uniform consisted simply of a gray coat with red stripes and an ordinary felt hat with the brass badge 'G. P. O.' on it."—Tit-Bits.

Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Its Meaning.

"Every occupation affords opportunities of its own for the study of human nature," says a Boston man, "if only there be a little aptitude for putting two and two together.

"I was browsing in a book shop at the Hub which does a little business in stationery on the side when a young woman was asked by the genial old proprietor:

"'And when does the wedding take place, Miss Blank?'

"'The wedding!' exclaimed the young woman, blushing. 'Why, you don't think—'

"'Ah, Miss Blank!' rejoined the old bookseller. 'When a young lady buys a hundred sheets of paper and only twenty-five envelopes, I know there's something in the wind!'"—Harper's Magazine.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

New York City has more restaurants than any other city in the world, and they represent the extremes of the good and the bad, with fewer of the middle grade than either Paris or London.

The Ingenuity of Inventors.

The ingenuity of inventors and manufacturers is ever at work in the endeavor to reduce the expense of production, and at the same time to improve the quality of articles having a large sale. This has been so in the case of farm machinery, clothing, shoes, bicycles, etc., and now it is apparent in the safety razor field. Thousands of this style of razor have been sold at from $1.50 to $5 each and given satisfaction. Recently manufacturers have applied more scientific principles and improved methods in their manufacture, and the result is seen in the "Shrp Shavr" razor, which is sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard street, New York. It is superior to any razor sold, being bought largely by those already owning the highest priced razors. Not every one knows that the best results are obtained by having two or three razors and alternating them in use. This practice of alternating possibly accounts for the very large sale of this low priced implement is having in every section and among all classes of people.

The average length of life of the Icelanders is a little over sixty-one years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

The only substitute for San Domingo mahogany is that of East India. N.Y.—52

FEARFUL ECZEMA ALL OVER HIM.

No Night's Rest for a Year and Limit of His Endurance Seemed Near—Owes Recovery to Cuticura.

"My son Clyde was almost completely covered with eczema. Physicians treated him for nearly a year without helping him any. His head, face, and neck were covered with large scabs which he would rub until they fell off. Then blood and matter would run out and that would be worse. Friends coming to see him said that if he got well he would be disfigured for life. When it seemed as if he could possibly stand it no longer, I used some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent. That was the first night for nearly a year that he slept. In the morning there was a great change for the better. In about six weeks he was perfectly well.

It requires 15,200 stenographers to do the office business of New York City.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

The Duke of Portland has the largest private picture gallery in the world.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

Of the 588 locomotives in Roumania, 427 use petroleum for fuel.

PILES Sample treatment RED CROSS Pile and Fistula Cure and Book sent by mail FREE.

REA CO., DEPT. B. 4 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

LADIES—If you would dispose of the "powder puff," try "VELVETA," the instantaneous beautifier. One application only will convince you of its merits. Once applied will remain until removed with water or cold cream. Put up in handsome opaque jars, 25 and 50 cents. Will mail sample on receipt of 10 cts. Several applications. If not exactly as represented money will be refunded. VELVETA COMPANY, 1947 Broadway, New York City.

For Sore Throat

Nothing will do more good in so short a time with so little trouble as

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Sold by Druggists

When it aches again try Pike's Toothache Drops

IODOFORM VAPOR FOR CATARRH, HAY-FEVER, COLDS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE. PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE HARGRAVE CHEM. CO. WILSON, N.C.

WANTED

Young men from 16 to 18 years of age as apprentices to the Iron Moulders' Trade.

BROWN & SHARPE MFG. CO., Providence, R. I.

HELP FOR WOMEN Insist on Having Dr. MARTEL'S Preparation The Standard Remedy. AT DRUGGISTS. Send for book, "Relief for Women." FRENCH DRUG CO., 30 W. 32d St., N. Y. City.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

CHICKENS EARN MONEY!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.

Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling all you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to experiment and spent much money to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps.

25c. in Stamps

It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes, and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success.

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The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

O. M. Stever	July 10, 1909
Rev. T. W. Smith	Aug. 28, 1909
Mrs. G. W. Daugherty	March 18. 1909
Isaac Long	Sept. 19, 1909
L. L. Swope	March 28, 1909
J, W. Chilcote	July 28, 1904
Martha David	Oct. 10, 1909
Loyd Baker	Sept. 27, 1908
Miss Emma Hooper	Oct. 21, 1902
Mrs. Maggie Green	Nov. 20, 1909
J. C. Bair	May 19, 1909
B. F. Baker	July 4, 1909
Mary E. Miller	April 10, 1909
Geo. W. Yocum	Nov. 6, 1908
Curtis Greenland	Nov. 23, 1908
D. B. Heck	Nov. 25, 1908
O. G. Stevens	Dec. 1, 1909
Geo. W. Smith	Dec. 16, 1908
Mrs. Levi Pheasant	May 27, 1908
Rev. Jesse Smith	Oct. 31, 1909
L. R. Smith	Sept. 11, 1909
Mrs. Narcissa Goodman	Feb. 12, 1909
J. G. Harpster	Jan. 21, 1909
Albert M. Dell	Dec. 27, 1908
J. G. Gillam	April 1, 1909
W. J. Nupper	January 10, 1910

Odd Fellows' Orphanage to be Dedicated Christmas.

The Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home near Sunbury will be ready for dedication on Christmas. The building is arranged to accommodate one hundred children, and is expected to answer all demands of the Central Pennsylvania district for years to come. The old home could only accommodate ninety-two children, and there are eight on the waiting list at present, so that the new home will start in with an even hundred of children. The building at present occupied will be repaired, rearranged and turned into a home for aged Odd Fellows and their wives, and will be under the same management as the orphans' home. This home is supported by an association of Odd Fellows' lodges throughout northern and central Pennsylvania, who, upon joining the association pay a per capita tax of $1 per member, and twenty-five cents a year thereafter. When the Home for Aged Odd Fellows is established it will be supported by a small additional per capita assessment.

Some Difference.

Barney Malloy and Mike Carey were mixing mortar.

"Barney," Mike asked, leaning on his shovel, "what is the difference between 'satisfied' and 'content'?"

"The difference? Sure there's none," answered Barney. "If you're satisfied you're content, and if you're content you're satisfied."

"That was my opinion, too, Barney, me boy, up to now, but it struck me sudden like as I turned that last spadeful that I am satisfied all right that Molly Carey is my wife, but I am jolly well sure I'm not content."

Polly Mansberger.

Polly Mansberger died November 27, 1908, at the age of 65 years, 1 month and 11 days. She was converted at Beavertown in the winter of 1867-8 under the labors of Elder William Winbigler and was baptised in March, 1868, and fellowshiped in the church of God at Beavertown by Elder Simon Fleeger. She was one of the charter members of the church at that place and worshipped there for over forty years.

Sister Mansberger was much beloved by all who knew her and no one knew her but to love and respect her. She was a good neighbor, kind companion, a loving mother and a devout Christian woman and died in the triumphs of a living faith in her blessed Redeemer. She has gone to that heavenly reward where there will be no more sorrow, trials nor pain but where all is happiness. She will receive her reward and await the coming of her loved ones.

Rev. Dean conducted the funeral service on November 29th, taking for his text Rev. 21:4. The services were assisted in by Rev. P. L. Rickabough, of Todd. The remains were laid to rest in the Church of God cemetery at Cherry Grove.

High School Notes.

The following patrons and friends have visited the High school in the past two weeks: Mrs. Samuel Hatfield, Messrs. James McHugh, Taylor Bailey, Howard Stubbs, Earl Wagner, John McHugh, John Wakefield, Richard Bailey, Charles Shore, Loyd Baker, Charles McMullen, Edward McCarl and Glen McMullen.

We are glad to note the increasing interest taken in the public schools by the patrons. We want you to call on us at any time and thus show to your children that you are interested about their education.

Christmas vacation extends from Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, until Monday morning, Jan. 4, 1909.

The High School Department of the State Educational association meets at Harrisburg, Dec. 28-30 and as many patrons and directors who can are urged to attend.

The Literary Society elected the following officers: President, Ruth O'Connor; Secretary, Cecil Bell; Program Committee, Edith Dell, Olive Morgan and John Corbin.

The following program was rendered by the High school literary society on Friday afternoon:

Current events, Blair Shore; essay, John Corbin; recitation, Melvia Dell; debate—Resolved, That it costs more to keep a girl than a boy affirmation, Cecil Bell, Lee O'Oonnor; negative, Cora Coder, Bertha Wise; original story, Olive Morgan; recitation, Ernest Miller; paper, Walter Andrews. Harold Spangler presided and Verna Bell was secretary.

During Farmers' Week.

The Horticultural Department of the School of Agriculture at The Pennsylvania State College has secured a fine exhibit of apples for instructional purposes during Farmers' Week, Dec. 30 to Jan, 6. Many counties in Pennsylvania and several other states are represented. Take a half dozen of your best round apples with you for comparison.

The Daily Husbandry Department will hold its regular bi-monthly butter scoring exhibit during Farmers' Week. Creamery and farm butter-makers are not only invited to send butter, but also to be present, hear the judge, and see the butter. Write the department for information and shipping directions.

Program of all the lectures and other exercises may be had by dropping a card to the School of Agriculture, State College, Pa. Plan to take the wife, son, or daughter for a week's vacation and meet others interested in the problems that interest you. There were several hundred farmers there last winter.

May Lower Age Limit.

A report that the Pennsylvania railroad company intends to lower the age limit from seventy to sixty-five years has been under discussion for the past several days. While the matter cannot be confirmed it is believed that the high officials are working on a scheme by which all employees may be retired five years earlier than at the present time, and that some definite decision will be reached in several weeks.

For the past two years the company has been placing young men on its lines wherever possible and some time ago issued an appeal for young college men to join the forces. If the age limit is lowered it will place quite a number of men on the retired list in Huntingdon as well as at all other points along the line.

Injuries Prove Fatal.

Within twelve hours after he had been admitted to the Harrisburg hospital fatally injured as a result of a fall from a telegraph pole, Bruce Reed, of Neelyton, this county, died December 11th at the Harrisburg hospital.

Reed was a lineman and had been repairing some wires at the top of a pole in Neelytown, the afternoon previus. He either touched a wire and was thrown from the pole or else became light headed

His skull was fractured and his body was burned some by coming in contact with the wires.

DIED.

GATES—At Warriorsmark, December 13, 1908, of a complication of diseases, after a year's illness, Emanuel Perry Gates, aged 65 years and 24 days.

DAVIS—At her home in Saulsburg, December 12, 1908, Martha J. David, aged 71 years, 11 months and 5 days.

WIBLE—Near Three Springs, December 12, 1908, John Wible, a respected and esteemed citizen of the southern end of Huntingdon county

DECKER—In Huntingdon, December 11, 1908, of heart failure, Charles Decker, aged 53 years.

MARRIED.

EBY—BENTON—In Altoona, December 15, 1908, by Rev. J. M. Waggoner, Mr. Jesse Miller Eby, of Altoona, and Miss Eva Vera Benton, of Huntingdon.

BILLET—STILLWELL—At Huntingdou, December 14, 1908, by Rev. Arthur J. Watson, Jesse F. Stillwell, of Tyrone, and Miss Alma M. Billet, of Birmingham.

A Great Sunday Newspaper.

Do you read a Sunday newspaper? If so, you want "THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS." It prints all the news of the whole world, has an excellent Sporting Section, a superb Woman's Magazine Section and a Comic Section to amuse the children. Also an illustrated magazine in colors, containing stories by famous authors to whom thousands of dollars are paid frequently just for one story. "THE SUNDAY PRESS" is very entertaining and educating and is constantly gaining in popularity. If you are not a reader of a Sunday paper and not aware of its value, cut out the coupon printed below and "THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS" will send you a sample copy.

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MANY IN BREAD LINE.

200 Loaves Distributed to Worthy Poor by Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army distributed two hundred loaves of bread at their headquarters on North Brown street, Lewistown, last evening, says the Daily Sentinel of 15th inst. Poor families residing in all parts of Lewistown, Burnham and Yeagertown came for loaves of bread to satisfy the appetites of hungry children and parents, Among the many applicants was a mother of twelve young children of Burnham who had been out of food and fuel for weeks with no income from the father, who is out of employment. An aged woman of Lewistown, with no possible means of support, except what she earned with her own hands, came to the headquarters wearing shoes, the soles of which were almost entirely worn off, causing her bare feet to protude from the worn out shoes, that were held together only by means of twine. These are only two of the numerous illustrations of extreme suffering that came under the observation of the Salvationists who are laboring hard to alleviate the pitiable circumstance of hundreds of poor in Lewistown.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO.

Time Table in effect February 3, 1908.

SOUTHWARD.	No. 8. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 6. A. M.	No. P. M.
Mount Union . . Leave	. . .	10 00	11 25	4 35
Mount Union Yard . .	. . .	s 10 05	s 11 30	s 4 40
*Aughwick Mills . . .	. . .	f 10 17	f 11 42	f 4 52
Shirley	. . .	s 10 30	s 11 55	s 5 05
Orbisonia . . . . Arrive	. . .	10 45	12 10	5 20
Orbisonia . . . . Leave	5 30	10 55	1 45	5 30
*Pogue	s 5 40	f 11 05	f 1 55	f 5 40
Three Springs	s 5 50	s 11 20	s 2 10	s 5 55
Saltillo	s 5 58	s 11 28	s 2 25	s 6 03
*Cole's	f 6 30	f 12 00	f 2 55	f 6 35
Rocky Ridge	f 6 37	f 12 07	f 3 02	f 6 42
Cook's	f 6 45	f 12 14	f 3 09	f 6 49
Robertsdate . . Arrive	7 00	12 25	3 20	00
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 5. A. M	No. 3. P. M.	No. 7. P. M.
Robertsdale . . . Leave	7 00	8 25	1 35	4 25
Cook's	f 7 10	f 8 35	f 1 45	f 4 35
Rocky Ridge	f 7 17	f 8 42	f 1 52	f 4 42
*Coles	f 7 22	f 8 47	f 1 57	f 4 47
Saltillo	s 7 50	f 9 15	s 2 25	s 5 13
Three Springs	s 7 58	f 9 23	s 2 33	s 5 21
*Pogue	f 8 10	† 9 35	f 2 45	s 5 40
Orbisonia	s 8 35	s 10 10	s 3 10	5 55
Shirley	s 8 50	s 10 30	s 3 25	. . .
*Aughwick	f 9 00	† 10 40	f 3 35	. . .
Mount Union Yard . .	s 9 15	s 10 55	s 3 50	. . .
Mount Union . . Arrive	9 20	11 00	3 55	. . .
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12. P M.	No. 10. A. M.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD No. 9. A. M.	No. 11. P. M.
5 25	7 35	Lv. Orbisonia. Ar	8 25	6 20
5 33	f 7 41	*Blacklog	f 8 19	f 6 13
f 5 41	f 7 48	*Cedar Rock	f 8 12	f 6 05
f 5 44	f 7 50	*Locke Valley	f 8 10	f 6 02
5 50	7 55	Ar Shade Gap Lv	8 05	5 55

Trains run daily except Sunday.
Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.
The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time Table without notice.
*—No agent. s—Regular stop. f—Stop on signal. †—Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, President. C. H. KETCHAM, General Manager.

New Pension Bill to be Presented at the Next Legislature.

A bill, which if it becomes a law will provide a pension of $6 a month for all veterans of the United States army, navy or marine corps, who served in Pennsylvania regiments during the Civil war, and who still reside in this state, has been drafted by the committee, of which Hon. J. D. Hicks, of Altoona, is a member, appointed at state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Erie last June, and will be presented at the meeting of the state Legislature at its next session which convenes in Harrisburg in January. The bill which Mr. Hicks helped to prepare will take the place of the one vetoed by the Governor at the last session of the Legislature.

The new bill has just been put in printed form and a copy sent to each member of the committee by John W. Frazier, of Philadelphia, the secretary. It will be introduced in the House by Representative Reyburn, a son of Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia, and in the Senate by a Democrat, so that it may be non-partisan. Every effort will be made to have the bill pass, as the committee in charge of its drafting has worked hard for its completion.

The bill is to provide for the payment of pensions to soldiers, sailors and marines, who enlisted from Pennsylvania during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, now residing in this state; fixing the rate; creating a pension board and commission of pensions; making appropriation for payment of pensions and expenses incident thereto, and providing for punishment of fraud."

The bill is in 13 sections and places the amount of pensions so be paid monthly at $6 providing the applicant has been a resident of the state for at least six months prior to his application and for a period of six months prior to each pension paying period provided by the act. The three members of the board of pensions must furnish a bond of $10,000 before their appointment by the Governor, receive an annual salary of $2,500, and serve for a term of four years. This board will have sole power to grant or refuse pensions and will be assisted in its work by a commissioner of pensions, who will also be appointed to make payment of pensions granted and have charge of the accounts of the board. This officer is to receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, and give bond for $20,000. The officers will have the privilege of retaining a number clerks and stenographers. All pensions will be paid out of an appropriation of $4,500,000 by the state and salaries of officers and running expenses of board from an additional appropriation of $75,000. No person who deserted from the ranks will be eligible to pensions.

The following composed the committee which drafted the bill: H. N. Bengough, Pittsburg, chairmen; John W. Frazier, Philadelphia, secretary; Geo. W. Troutman, Wilkes-Barre; J. D. Hicks, Altoona; Asa B. Stevens, Scranton; Wm. H. Redheffer, Philadelphia, and W. A. Cook, York.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was filed in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of May. 1908, by I. Newton Foust, of Mill Creek, Pa., for warrant to survey a vacant island located in the Juniata river, opposite the borough of Mill Creek in the county of Huntingdon, containing three acres and eighty-one perches of unimproved land.

JAMES H. CRAIG,
Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Harrisburg, Pa., December 16, 1908.

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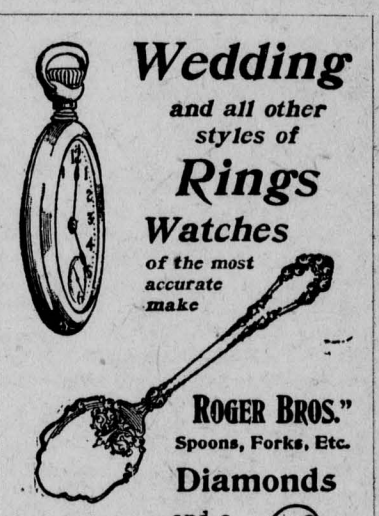

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Huntingdon, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Bulletin.

THE STEEL COACH —A TRAVEL SAFEGUARD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad now has in operation on its lines east of Pittsburgh over two hundred passenger coaches, dining cars, baggage cars and mail cars of the new all-steel type.

The solid steel framework of these cars, designed to resist shock and minimize the dangers of collision, is further strengthened by the steel sheathing enclosing the body of the car. In fact everything about the coach is steel, save the window frames, the cushions of the seats and the flooring. Such little woodwork as enters into the make-up of the coach, the plush with which the car seats are covered and the hair with which they are stuffed is treated to a fireproofing process, whilst the floors are cement, thus rendering the coach at once parctically indestructible and thoroughly fireproof. It is built like a battleship.

The new coach is longer than the standard car generally in use on the railroads of this country, and has a comfortable seating capacity of sixty to ninety people according to the style of the coach.

The unusual weight of the coaches give to them a solidity that greatly increases the comfort of the passenger.

The seats are adjusted to a more convenient space and angle, the coaches are all lighted with electricity and amply ventilated in winter as well as summer by new and thoroughly tested methods.

The interior finish of the coach is plain though pleasing to the eye. The absence of ornamentation enhances the idea of strength and at the same time assures absolute cleanliness and thorough sanitation.

Steel cars are now in use on the principal trains between New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and on the Main Line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The number of cars is constantly being increased as the finished product comes from the shops.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's equipment is recogized as the Standard of America.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 27, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Foreign missions. The new life in China.—Ezek. xxxvii, 1-14.

China is the most ancient nation in the world that is still playing an important part in the present day history of the world. It was once surrounded by a great wall to prevent association with the other peoples of the world, and, though the wall perished, the desire for seclusion still remained, and in their mysterious beliefs and methods of living the Chinese continued a secluded nation and an enigma to the rest of the world. But China is awakening. This mighty kingdom, with its millions of people, is beginning to see the light of a new day and to desire to advance along the lines of more modern civilization. The ground once considered so sacred now trembles beneath the weight of passing trains. The hatred of foreigners, which once seemed indigenous to the soil, is losing its hold upon the people. Missionaries are no longer so bitterly opposed, but in high places at least they are very much encouraged. The political condition of China is also rapidly changing. Moreover, the tendency of China seems to be to strongly affiliate with the United States. This fact will, if continued, bring a great opportunity to the Christians of America and place a great responsibility upon us. China is also adopting up to date educational methods. So that quietly, but surely, the great masses of China are beginning to move forward. How will the result affect the world's history? Not for evil, for God's hand is in this movement. The "yellow peril" is a bugaboo, and no one need be frightened by it. Instead we should rejoice in this movement from darkness to the light and should do all in our power through the gospel to hasten it.

The Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Manual gives the following "Mission Notes From China" illustrating its new life:

The nations that have wronged China may well fear the awakening of the giant to a realization of its vast power and hasten to make right, so far as possible, what has been wrong.

It was the great success of Japan that finally led China to see its weakness, and Japan is now leading China into a military prowess that will enable her also to conquer the mighty nations of Europe.

The first woman's newspaper in China shows the changed attitude toward women. So do the rapidly increasing number of girls' schools.

One of the most significant changes in China is the adoption of European dress, especially by the young business men. With this goes the cutting off of the cue.

About ten years ago a young Chinese in California received a letter from his father disowning him because he had become a Christian. A short time ago a young Chinese in Los Angeles wrote to his father the story of his conversion and asked him to paste the letter on the walls of his ancestral hall, so that many others, reading it, might turn to the Saviour. His father did so and replied, "When I know how I will tear down my idols and worship Christ with you."

The most powerful official in China, Yuan Shih Kai, viceroy of the capital province, though himself a Confucianist, wrote a book pleading for the most respectful treatment of the Christian missionaries, "since they come to persuade men to the practice of virtue."

Dr. J. Walter Lowry declares that more has happened in China during the last two years than during the previous thousand years.

The Chinese president of the Chinese Reform association says that more than 20,000 Chinese students are pursuing advanced modern courses of study, that more than 4,000,000 Chinese can speak English, that more than 10,000 American, English and European works have been translated into Chinese and that the courts are being remodeled after the English system. Some 5,000 common schools have been started in the one province of Canton.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. iii, 1-7; Nah. i, 15; Matt. xxviii, 19, 20; Luke xv, 1-10; John iii, 16; Acts i, 8; xiii, 1-4; Rom. x, 14, 15; Ps. ii; Rev. xxii, 17.

In Duty.

I am a Christian Endeavorer because I want to do something. A reverend and much loved brother walked into my study one day and asked me the meaning of "Endeavor." I immediately turned up my big lexicon and found that it comes from two French words—en (in), devoie (duty). What a splendid motto for a society—in duty, in duty. Duty is that which I am bound to do. Young men and women around me, boys and girls, old and lonely, sick and poor, are crying to me for help. The Christian Endeavor shows me how I can help them. I never allow my Christian Endeavor meetings to be frittered away over useless twaddle or matters of business. Time is too precious. Lives are at stake. Soul lives are being thrown away. Men and women are perishing, and I am "in duty." I must find work in God's world. No one can find it for me. If there is not an open door, I must knock a hole in the wall. There is a word of praise to be given, a buttonhole of flowers to be placed in the pulpit, a token of love for some one who wants it, and because I love to be always "in duty" therefore I am a Christian Endeavorer. — Australian Christian Endeavor Link.

Road Maintenance Scheme.

County Engineer George F. Horton of Houston, Tex., has introduced the stitch in time system on the roads under his supervision. Inspectors are employed by the month whose duty it is to patrol the roads at regular intervals and repair all damaged places and care for the ditches and culverts. Stations are established along the highways where supplies are stored. It is expected that this method of maintenance will prove far less expensive and keep the roads in better condition than the old way of leaving them until they require almost entire rebuilding.

Gold For Good Road Prizes.

The King drag road meeting held recently at Williamsport, Pa., was all that could be desired. Eight hundred voters wedged into the auditorium at the courthouse to hear D. Ward King of Missouri speak on "Good Roads Right Now." Deputy State Highway Commissioner Ensign spoke in the morning. The audience contained men from all the surrounding counties, some of whom came seventy-five miles. The board of trade raised $1,000 in gold for good road prizes.

Banks Make Donation For New Roads.

As a starter for a fund to construct a new road from Rock river bridge to the town hall in Drury township, Ill., three banks in Moline, Ill., have donated $1,000 toward the fund of $20,000 which will be raised for the expenses of the road. Each bank gave one-third of the amount. It will mean a great deal to the city of Moline, as it will be a direct thoroughfare to the south end of the county. The road will be a regulation state road and will allow ample room for any kind of vehicles to pass.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD ROADS.

Suggestions by State Engineer Cooley of Minnesota.

State Engineer George W. Cooley of Minnesota, who recently discussed macadam roads with the members of the road and bridge committee of the county board, also discussed the specifications for Ramsey county road work and gave the members of the committee many valuable suggestions. Mr. Cooley spoke of the growing popularity of macadam roads in the eastern states, where the best roads that money can procure are demanded. His opinion was that a good earth road is the best that can be had, but they are hard to keep in repair, whereas macadam roads may be built to last. Scientific methods should be adopted, and specifications must be carried out to the letter.

In building a macadam road the foundation is the main thing. The voids in the crushed limestone foundation should be tightly filled with gravel instead of clay, which is sometimes used. A very little clay may be used, but for filling purposes gravel is much more satisfactory. There should be no shoulder on the side of the road, but the macadam should be gradually feathered off to the edge and made water tight. The material used for a filler should be applied before the road is rolled. On top of a foundation of four inches of crushed limestone an inch and a half of pit gravel. Wash the gravel in with a street sprinkler and then roll. The next layer should consist of three inches of smaller hard stone treated in the same way and then a layer of pit gravel feathered off to the edge.

Mr. Cooley said all the materials should be specified and nothing left to the choice of the contractor. Even the gravel pit should be designated. The contract should be so worded that in the event that the gravel pit designated failed to pan out well all the way through the contractor can be required to go elsewhere for this supply upon making an equitable adjustment with him. Such an arrangement would be far more economical than to permit the contractor to go on with unsatisfactory materials. In this way the board could control the sources of supply and nothing would be left to the whim of the contractor.

Mr. Cooley also went into the question of maintenance of roads, which he considered quite as important as construction. The contractor, he said, should be required to keep a man on the road for two weeks after its completion to look out for defects.

Modern Tiled Roads.

It somewhat appears that our whole country is soon to be made available through roads constructed by what some one has dubbed the petrolythic process, says the Los Angeles Times. In riding over a country road a chauffeur was heard to remark, "I have driven over all kinds of roads, but that sausage machine roller beats down the best surface I ever traveled over." Judging by the mileage now under construction by this process, it would appear that the general public heartily indorses the opinion of the driver quoted.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

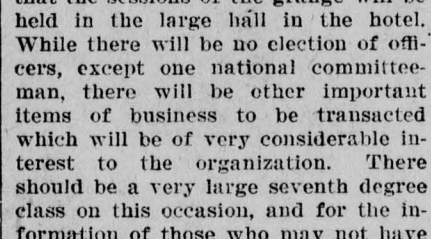
Forty-Second Annual Meeting to Be Held In Washington.

A New England Excursion Being Arranged—Secretary Freeman Reports 302 New Granges Organized and Fifty-one Reorganized the Past Year.

The national grange meeting will be held at Washington, Nov. 11-20. It has been a good many years since the national grange met at the Capital City, and the prospects now are that there will be a large attendance of members of the Order at the forthcoming session in Washington in November. The New England Patrons are organizing a special excursion for that occasion, and many others will also attend from the nearby grange states. Headquarters will be at the National hotel, a historic old building, and we believe that the sessions of the grange will be held in the large hall in the hotel. While there will be no election of officers, except one national committeeman, there will be other important items of business to be transacted which will be of very considerable interest to the organization. There should be a very large seventh degree class on this occasion, and for the information of those who may not have taken the sixth degree it may be stated that that degree will be conferred in full form in order to prepare those who take it for the highest degree. National Secretary Freeman reports a large number of new granges the past year. Progress has been notable in nearly every state and particularly in some of the western and northwestern states. Besides the session of the granges, the many attractions of the Capital City make the visit at this time of general interest. It is probable that President Roosevelt will receive the delegates and visiting Patrons on some day during the session.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

While there are numerous places of interest to be visited in Washington—the Congressional library, Corcoran Art gallery, Washington monument, the capitol, bureau of printing and engraving and several department buildings—yet no visit to Washington would be quite complete without a trip to Mount Vernon and the tomb of Washington. Mount Vernon lies about sixteen miles south of Washington and may be reached by trolley or steamer down the Potomac, the latter being the most desirable approach to this historic place. We give herewith an illustration of Washington's home and also a picture of the White House.



MOUNT VERNON.

At the forthcoming meeting of the national grange Secretary C. M. Freeman will report the granges organized and reorganized from Oct. 1, 1907, to Oct. 1, 1908, as follows:

ORGANIZED.

California	3	New Hampshire.	2
Colorado	9	New Jersey	5
Connecticut	4	New York	24
Delaware	3	Ohio	14
Idaho	10	Oregon	16
Illinois	4	Pennsylvania	27
Indiana	10	Rhode Island	5
Iowa	14	South Dakota	4
Kansas	8	Tennessee	1
Kentucky	9	Vermont	31
Maine	10	Washington	43
Maryland	21	West Virginia	1
Massachusetts	7		
Michigan	13	Total	302
Missouri	4		

REORGANIZED.

California	2	Michigan	3
Colorado	1	Ohio	4
Connecticut	10	Pennsylvania	11
Delaware	1	Rhode Island	1
Illinois	1	Washington	2
Indiana	2	West Virginia	8
Kansas	1	Wisconsin	1
Maine	1		
Massachusetts	2	Total	51

The Grange In Vermont.

Under the efficient leadership of State Master G. W. Pierce the grange in Vermont is growing rapidly. Not only is the total membership increasing, but the subordinate granges are also growing in numbers.

Shapiro Bros. Mapleton, Pa.

NOTICE

We are compelled to slaughter our prices and sell our entire stock at less than half regular value, as

We Are Going to Quit Business

A portion of our stock have already been sold, but a large surplus is here yet, that must be sold at once. You dare not miss this sale, a tremendous slaughter of modern merchandise such as Huntingdon Co., never has seen. No fake sale but a bonefide quit business sale.

We wish to remind you that our full line of clothing, dry goods, shoes, hats, furniture, groceries and general merchandise must and will be sold to quit business.

Sale Now Going On.

SHAPIRO BROS.

Mapleton Depot, Penna.

DIRT ROAD BUILDING

Practically Only Three Tools Are Needed.

GRADER, HARROW AND DRAG.

How Dragging Has Benefited the Highways In an Illinois County. Method of Making a Foundation For Good Earth Roads.

The people in Wabash county, Ill., are becoming actively enthusiastic in the matter of good country roads of native earth. This is especially so in the community west of Allendale, Ill., and generally so all over the county and in adjoining counties. When the work was first started about four years ago, few people had any faith in results, and fewer still took any part in the work. But those few kept at it, dragging the winter roads rain or shine, muddy or dry, till now almost everybody believes in road dragging, and a very large number turn out with teams for work every few days, says Hiram H. Shepard in the Woman's National Daily. An exceedingly thorough test is being made of the native earth to see what can be done. Although all are constructed on the same general principles, yet many different kinds of road drags have been built and their respective merits tested. Most of them are constructed of 3 by 10 inch timbers from eight to ten feet long and require two teams for drawing them. Some have steel cutting blades, and some have not; some have open space between the two main drag timbers, and others have solid, smooth bottoms. They have found so far that the drags with solid bottoms are best for soft, muddy roads, while those with open spaces between the timbers are best for dry roads or for use just after a dry freeze.

On Jan. 25 the roads in Wabash county were frozen to a depth of five or six inches, and the surface had become comparatively dry and loose. On the afternoon of this date all drags were put in operation on the roads. One of the drags with two teams passed back and forth over six miles of country road in five hours on the afternoon of that date. The surface of the roads was dry and rotten enough so that the earth was easily moved, and, being frozen below, the track was left as smooth and hard as a floor. In many places as much earth was moved and placed perfectly in the center of the road as could be done in the summer with a good steel road grader. All horse tracks and wagon ruts were filled, and after the drag passed both ways the road was left as fine as the best city pavement. After two days' travel these roads were in perfect condition, with no ruts or horse tracks deeper than half an inch.

There are practically only three tools necessary for making and maintaining good natural earth roads. They are the road grader, harrow and road drag. Road graders cost from $200 to $500 each, according to size and style. Harrows are on all farms, and the cost is reasonably low, while the road drag is so very simple of construction that almost any one can make one himself. For a road drag to do effective work it must be heavy enough so that two teams will be required. One team is hitched at either end of the drag, and when driven one team is made to go ahead of the other so that the drag moves forward at an angle of thirty to forty-five degrees toward the center of the road, thus forcing the surface earth always to the center, making the road rooflike, which allows surface water to escape. On the front timber a steel cutting blade is fastened so as to project below about half an inch. This cutting blade is not particularly necessary for real muddy roads, but it does effective work when the soil is does effective work on a dry soil, and real grading can be done with it.

The road drag's greatest efficiency is for roads in winter when they are wet and muddy or for leveling them in winter just after a dry freeze. By running the drag over bad winter roads horse tracks, wagon ruts and other depressions are filled easily and rapidly, the water being forced out so it can run away and the surface left smooth.

The common field harrow is also another excellent drag, and its use is increasing each year. Best results are obtained by using the harrow when the roads are rough but dry. It then acts as a leveler, but not a grader, by raking off the clods and bumps, making them fine and filling in depressions to prevent the accumulation of surface water, which is the main cause of bad roads. Keeping the ruts and holes filled is the greater part of road maintenance. The harrow and the drag are the two best tools known for doing it rapidly, cheaply and well.

The foundation for a good native earth country road is made by drawing the dirt to the center, leaving drain ditches on either side to carry off the surface water. This style might rightly be called the roof road, since the roadbed slopes from the center to the sides like a house roof, carrying the water off in a similar manner.

The roof ridging of native earth roads in the beginning can be done cheaply and neatly only with the modern iron road grader, which acts as both plow and scraper of former times. The blade of the grader is set at an angle so that the earth at each furrow is pushed toward the center of the road. Besides the rapid work of the grader, the long, sharp iron blade moves straight, leaving the surface hard and smooth. If maintained in the condition in which the grader leaves it, the road will remain dry, smooth and passable for a large part of the year.

If you are carrying grange fire insurance, see that your dues are paid up. That's a condition of your policy.

The grange discourages litigation. It acquaints the farmer with the fellow on the other side of the line fence.

New Hampshire state grange will meet at Portsmouth on Dec. 15-17.

Grangers' farms should be the model farms of the town. Are they?

Faithful Rural Mail Carrier.

With the unique record of not having missed a day from his route, except the holidays granted by the government, Howard M. Weaver of Waynesboro, Pa., rural mail carrier No. 3, has completed his third year in the service. Weaver was among the original force of carriers, who began their duties Feb. 1, 1905, and is the only one who remains. During the quarter ending Dec. 30 last Mr. Weaver handled 17,348 pieces of mail, or three times as many as in his first quarter. Mr. Weaver enjoys his daily ride through the March district and has made many firm friends there. There is rarely a party or a dinner in that section that he does not attend, and there is frequently waiting for him on cold days a cup of hot coffee.

The Mapleton Item

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The only harmless fool, contents the Philadelphia Record, is a dead fool.

A New York Sun editorial writer who described the muskrat as having a "coon face" and a "bushy tail" must have hunted his muskrats in prehistoric times, suggests the tolerant Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mr. Lincoln once said: "If ever this free people, if this government itself, is ever entirely demoralized, it will come from the incessant human wriggle and struggle for office, which is but a way to live without work."

Says the New Haven Register: There are necessary noises. These we must bear, though they kill our nerves. There are also unnecessary noises. These we need not bear—there it is, in fact, our duty to bear.

A lady has been lecturing in Boston in favor of a larger use of onions, taking as a motto the saying: "Eat onions in May, and all the year after physicians may play." It is a simple remedy and the lecturer advised its use through all the other months, regardless of odoriferous complications.

A Kansas poultry raiser repudiates the theory that the rooster is an early riser. True, he begins crowing at an early hour, but the poultry man affirms that after the bird has awakened everything in the neighborhood he goes back and takes another snooze.

"In those districts of lower Manhattan where children swarm like rabbits in a burrow the Protestant church is slowly dying out," says Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, son of the famous missionary. "Men and money are sent to foreign lands for mission work, but when the foreigner comes to these shores we shun him. The Italian when he comes here appears to lose the picturesqueness that appeals to the missionary in Italy."

The really important feature of President Eliot's address is his conclusion that even moderate drinking is objectionable. Many people will dissent from this conclusion, declares the Hartford Times, but any opinion which President Eliot holds on an important question is bound to command attention and to secure a wide hearing. His conversion from the practice of moderate drinking to a policy of total abstinence is an event of interest.

James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, in Leslie's Weekly: It is highly creditable that the standard of public virtue is so high and that it is steadily rising. Once the standard is lowered it is hard to raise it again. Some great cause may stir men's hearts and they give their best and most disinterested service to their country for a time, but they fall back and allow selfish interests to control their actions. Publicity is a valuable engine to root out self-interest and install in its stead public interest, but prevention is better than cure, and there should be legislation and administration which will prevent men from getting rich through public life. The wars of the world have been of four kinds—between races, over religious subjects, for political power and between classes to obtain power. The first three have passed or are passing away forever, and the wars of the future will be those over material possessions. Between the rich and the poor, revolutions of the poor at times have been justified. The condition of moderate fortunes is an ideal one, for it means that the selfish interests of the two classes will not sway large classes from the public interest. Nothing is to be more desired than that party lines should not coincide with economic lines, and that as large a share and number of persons as possible should be willing and able to put aside selfish interests for public goods. The prospects in America for a solution of its great economic questions without revolution or bloodshed are on the whole encouraging.

AN IRISH MOTHER'S LULLABY.

My dearie! my wee thing! the world is all a-cold,
The sullen Winter's piping is shrill across the wold,
No bloom is in the garden, no leaf upon the tree,
But in your eyes, my bright one, the Summer stays with me.

Macushla! my birdling! the lilting song is still,
That used to wake the morning upon the rosy hill,
The hunger and the silence lie heavy upon men,
But in your voice, my starling, the dawning sings again.

My heart's love! mine own one! the night is dark and drear,
The lowness should be on me, the sorrow and the fear;
But God forgive, my darling! I'm laughing night and day,
With you upon my bosom, my little breath of May!

—Mary Elizabeth Blake.

A WOLF HUNT.

An Extemporized Affair In a Minnesota Forest.

A few years ago, in the northern part of Minnesota, wolves often became an intolerable nuisance during the winter and reports of numbers having been seen led five of us to conclude that we needed a little rest and recreation and that a wolf hunt would fill the long-felt want. The scene of action was on the Mississippi River within fifty miles of St. Anthony Falls, at a place where a log bottom, covered with trees and thick underbrush, reached back from the river half a mile to the cliff. From the rocky face of the cliff, almost perpendicular in places, sprang trees and bushes, finding root in the many cracks and crevices. For miles back from the top of the cliff lay a rolling, heavily timbered country, the whole forming a most beautiful retreat for wolves.

Not one of the party owned a dog that would have been of the slightest use, and even if we had possessed one not one had the least idea of how to hunt wolves with or without dogs. The various arms of the crowd would have made a good collection for some gun store window.

It was a few days after New Year's, the thermometer registering 8 degrees below in the sun, when we reached the edge of the timber; Joe, who wore a pair of Indian snowshoes, and I, who had a pair of Norwegian skis, got along very well, but Harry, who weighed over 200 pounds, broke through the crust at every step.

After holding a pow-wow, we decided to work down the bottom till dinner time, then back up through the timber above. Giving my skis to Harry, he and George followed the river bank, Billy took the centre, while Joe and I kept in close to the cliff.

For perhaps an hour we silently worked our way, when a shot from Billy's express put us all on the qui vive. Hearing no whistle—the signal agreed upon in case one of us saw wolves—and being only too glad of something to relieve the monotony we all hurried over to Billy and found him fastening a fine specimen of the horned owl to the back of his belt. After a few words we were about to return to our places when Billy, with a wild yell began a war dance his hands behind him in a vain attempt to get rid of his game. Billy's owl was far from dead, having been only stunned, and on coming to had sunk his claws deep into the nearest flesh. Every time the bird swung against Billy's legs he would peck at his calves, Billy letting out a wilder howl at each nip. As well as we could for laughing we released him from his game.

It was past 1 o'clock when we sat down to lunch at the spring where we had arranged to meet—that is, we all sat down except Billy, who preferred standing, for reasons best known to himself. Afterward we climber the bluff. Harry was sent to the far side of the timber—it being deemed advisable to have him at as great a range as possible, for general safety—next to him came George, then Billy, Joe and I keeping near to the edge of the cliff so as to be able to keep an eye on the bottoms below. We had covered perhaps two miles, when Joe held up his hand and crept cautiously to the edge. The next moment there was a crunch, and over he went with a whoop. Running forward, I was just in time to see a dark body, that seemed to be mostly arms and legs, revolving in a cloud of snow, plunge out of sight in a drift at the foot of a steep slide of seventy-five or a hundred feet, where the snow, blowing over the top of the bluff, had filled in level. A heavy crust forming, it had made a smooth chute, without a break from top to bottom. Had it killed him I believe I must have laughed; but the next instant the laugh was the other way, for my feet slipped and away I went, shooting along in Joe's track. It was a swift rush, the snow flying into my face and down my neck, as I covered more ground in a given time that I ever did before or ever want to again. Then came a leap into the air—I felt as though I fell miles—and spread eagle fashion I dived headlong into what seemed fathoms of snow, but proved to be only about one. Almost smothered, I pawed my way out, to be greeted with loud yells of laughter by Joe, who had already extricated himself, and Harry, who, tired of tramping alone, had come up in time to see me perform what he termed some very graceful gymnastics, he even having the nerve to beg of me to do it over.

About 4 o'clock, Joe and I stopped to rest in the bottom of a little coulee, sitting down on the side of a road that led out into the bottoms. He had not seen either of the other two since lunch, though we had heard Billy's rifle once or twice.

While we sat there lamenting the lack of wolves and game in general we heard the peculiar "bang" of George's goose gun, then in a minute came the crack of Billy's rifle. We all started to our feet as a swift patter came down the road. Large bodies move slowly and Harry had hardly got on his feet when three grayish wolves sprang past Joe and me and dashed plump into him, rolling him over and over in the snow. Before they reached the mouth of the coulee Joe and I fired and had the satisfaction of seeing one turn end-over-end and drop.

George and Billy soon came up, each bringing a wolf. George had first seen the wolves crossing the coulee further up; his shot turned them down the road, where, as they passed Billy, he dropped one. Joe and I divided honors on the third, for we had both shot at and hit the same wolf.

That night as we steamed back to the city with our three wolf-skins every one was perfectly satisfied with the day's fun except Harry, who had not pulled the trigger once, for which we chorused, "Let us be duly thankful!"—Forest and Stream.

ANTIQUE RUGS BY WASHING.

Solution Used to Impart Soft Appearance—Effects on the Warp.

The United States buys annually many thousand dollars worth of what are known to the profession as washed rugs. Brightly colored Oriental rugs sometimes are washed with a solution of chloride of lime, and imparts a soft appearance to the rug.

This chemical treatment is a process of washing which produces the effect of age and a peculiar sheen to the surface, which is pointed out by the unscrupulous dealer as a proof of superior quality. The fact is that the process of washing as described invariably weakens and in some instances destroys materials of rug.

The progressive effect of the chemicals on the materials in the rug is this: The chlorine gas contained in the chloride of lime attracts oxygen and moisture from the air by which muriatic acid is formed. This eats away the vitals of the rug. Sooner or later the wool and cotton in the rug become brittle and thus weaken the warp and deteriorate the wool.

When this deterioration is complete the pile of the rug may be swept away by the ordinary process of sweeping, and the warp, which is the foundation of the rug, becomes so weak that holes appear here and there and soon the rug is worthless.

It not seldom happens that a Persian rug is too staring in some bright hue, perhaps red, and is not salable. The unscrupulous dealer will subject the rug to a series of washings in chemically prepared water. In this way he turns out a rug possessing a soft antique sheen that is truly captivating and finds a ready purchaser at an advanced price.—Chicago Tribune.

Inland Cities as Seaports.

We are spending hundreds of millions of dollars upon Panama, partly as a military measure, partly to enable ships to save two transfers and a rail-haul in carrying between the east and west coasts, partly in a spirit of idealism—desiring to give a great free roadway to the world. If we spent an equal sum or even less upon our internal waters, under a systematic plan of conservation, we would make virtual seaports of Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Pittsburg, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Chicago; would save all the transfers and overland rail-haul which now burden the grain of the Northwest and the iron of Pittsburg; would make it possible for gunboats of considerable size to hasten to points nearly everywhere in the interior of the country, and to defend with equal force the shores of the Great Lakes and those of the Gulf, and in the end we would have, not from tolls, but from the by-products of our industry, a net return of more than the original capital every year to nation, state and individual. All this from the proper consideration of a floating squash.—John L. Matthews in Success Magazine.

Out of His Line.

"Good morning, sir," says the lady, entering the studio of the famous portrait painter, "I wish to engage you to paint my portrait."

"I shall be delighted, madam."

"I want it painted with my new hat on."

"Pardon me, madam, but I am not a landscape artist."—Life.

FOR THE WOMEN FOLK

Submit to Vaccination.

Chinese mothers at Shanghai are sufficiently intelligent to eagerly submit their infants to vaccination, and in consequence smallpox has diminished in that city almost to the vanishing point. In the interior there are frequent epidemics which leave large gaps in the population.

Woman Suffrage in Australia.

It is announced that Victoria has just given full state suffrage to women. Victoria was the only one of the six Australasian states that had not already done so. South Australia gave it in 1895, West Australia in 1900, New South Wales in 1902, Tasmania in 1903 and Queensland in 1905. Now Victoria has fallen into line. This does not look as if it had bad results in the neighboring states.

The women of all Australia were given full national suffrage in 1902, but until now the women of Victoria have been in the anomalous position of being able to vote for members of the national parliament, but not for those of their own state parliament. —Alice Stone Blackwell in the Boston Post.

Sewed Into Her Clothes.

The teacher of a little immigrant girl had been trying to induce her to take a bath. The protest of her indignant mother, made through an interpreter, ran thus, says "The Youth's Companion:"

"Shall I unsew my child out of her new, warm woolen clothes that I have sewed her safely into for the winter, and put water on her bare skin? No. I will not do it. Water is dangerous on the skin in cold weather. I am a good mother. She shall be warm, and she shall not be wet. If she is not very clean, what matter? She is clean enough; and she does not go to school to be cleaned but to learn books; and she can learn books if she is dirty." She was bathed, nevertheless, and was not again sewed into her clothes that winter.—New York Tribune.

Girl Billposters.

"One by one women are reaching out and grasping our occupations," said the business man, sorrowfully. "A little while ago the papers announced that a woman, a college graduate, had taken up window washing for a profession. Now comes news from Paris of a feminine billposter. What next?

"Feminine billposters—that is a go didea," said the artist, "Women have more taste than men, and a natural sense of color. Maybe, when women take bill posting into their hands, the public won't have what little artistic perception it has outraged by seeing purple-frocked, pink-hatted chorus girls sandwiched between a flaming scarlet soup advertisement and a sage green picture of suburban lots. Hail the girl bill poster! Long may she paste!"—New York Tribune.

Schools for Women.

Miss Mary S. Woolman of Teachers' college, who has retnrned from her sixth trip of investigation among the schools for women in Europe, says that the various women's clubs in the German Empire are establishing with government and professional schools which give free instruction to girls in housekeeping and its allied branches. In schools throughout Europe a good deal of attention is being paid to subjects relating to farm work. In some schools stock raising, horticulture and such branches have taken the place of higher mathematics. In a Berlin school particular attention is given to professional photography for women, with special reference to work in the sciences. Young women with such training are in great demand among physicians and scientists.—New York Sun.

Should Have Some Hobby.

Every woman should have a hobby. Especially every housekeeper should have a hobby.

Some women have pet interests, but too many of them are of the wrong sort because they are in the line of the usual pursuit, says Christian Terhune Herrick.

It is taken for granted that you will not override your hobby. When you do that it ceases to possess value to you and becomes drudgery. Even a hobby needs intervals of quiet, and when you mount it again after this interval your enjoyment of its paces is redoubled. Use it reasonably as you would a genuine steed. Don't convert your palfrey who carries you from your round of duties to gentle, more peaceful scenes; your prancing charger who sweeps you out of the close air sof the daily life into a higher, more bracing atmosphere, into a plow or pack horse.

One word of caution. Recollect that your hobby is yours, not that of your household or your friends. You may revel in its perfections and long to snare them with others, but it is highly probable that those others would rather talk of their own hobbies than hear about yours. Bearing this in mind, cultivate reticence about your own fad, smypathy for that of some one else.

Avoid Facial Mannerisms.

While a statuesque face is far from being attractive or magnetic, it is better to have then one which has been marred by ugly facial contortions.

It is so easy to get into the habit of twisting up the mouth, screwing up the eyes, wrinkling the nose.

If a woman were in front of a glass and saw herself indulge in these queer grimaces while she was talking she would instantly resolve to lead a better life in that respect.

It is one thing to illustrate talk with effective hand gestures, but quite another to illustrate it by contortions of the features.

It does not add to the force of what one says to make marionettes of the mouth, the eyes and the eyebrows pulled about by the nerves.

The eyes illustrate conversation by expression, and the mouth, with its smile, or lack of it, or some pretty little turn it may have when talking, does the rest of the necessary work.

It is rather exhausting to listen to a person talk who has unpleasant facial mannerisms. One almost forgets what is said in the fascination of watching the features twist and turn and screw into all kinds of grotesque lines.

But the listener suffers only for the moment. The woman who makes all her features dance up and down at the slightest cause when there is no necessity to be excited is the loser for all time.

The Egyptians say that of our vices, God makes scourges to punish us. After a few years of ugly facial grimaces, a woman finds herself truly ugly. Her features are out of shape. They have taken on uncertain twisted lines. The skin is indented and furrowed.

An observer can see at a glance that she is the kind of person who wears herself out for the slightest cause.

She looks 10 years older than she is. Serenity, that most beautiful thing in a woman's face, has gone.

There is nothing soothing or restful about her, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. An invalid would involuntarily hope that she would never nurse her. A nervous person would seek for companionship in some one with a quieter face.

She might have strength of character, but she goes through the world without being credited with it.

If a girl would stop herself in the beginning, if she would be serious about watching herself to see if she twists and turns her face when she is talking; if she would be vain enough to constantly watch herself in a mirror, she could break up this habit or keep it from gaining.

She would be the victor, not only over the moment, but over the long years to come. By such self-control in the beginning, she would be able at the end of life to see her glass reflect the serene face of a lovely old lady.

Fashion Notes.

Hatpins are huge and costly.

Fancy waistcoats for men are popular.

Plain and chased gold bracelets are popular.

No end of braid is used on fashionable gowns.

The one-eyelet pump will be worn in the house.

The appreciation of sotache is greater than ever.

Plum and prune color is a favorite in elaborate street suits.

Paris will make use of skunk as a trimming and in small furs.

Peacock tints, beautifully blended, are the success of the hour.

Most buttons now have a protecting rim of metal, bone or horn.

The passementerie button is pretty, but elegance points more to the plain button.

One of the recent innovations in the use of taupe is a single touch in a costume.

Wide black velvet ribbon bows are very smart with linen collars and lingerie blouses.

Paris has again set the fashion for fall cravats, the material being a corded satin or silk.

Nowadays nearly all women wear jabots, and among the prettiest is the grandfather's frill.

Embroidered dots of various sizes are used in dainty ties. The dots may be white or a color.

A very noteworthy characteristic of the silk filet net blouse is its simplicity. The net is very coarse, in beautiful old world shades, embroidered with large self-colored spots, bot hsquare and round, overlapping tucks being their sole adornment.

The prominence of the high-boned collar in all costumes and separate waists except those strictly for evening wear, together with the application of some form of high collar to street suits and outdoor wraps, is a new feature to this season's modes.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. C. B. ETSLER.

Theme: Future of the Church.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. Clarence Bartlett Etsler began his pastorate Sunday morning in the Church of the Good Tidings (Fourth Universalist). He preached on "The Future of the Church of the Good Tidings." He is a strong, vigorous young man and a fine speaker. He was listened to by a large audience. He said:

I would ask you to consider with me this morning something of the future which we are to work out for our church. In the first place, I believe that in order to achieve the best results we must be essentially one big family, that we must realize that relationship, and that as members of the family we are responsible for the welfare of our church home.

We know that the home is the cornerstone of the nation, that the home is the foundation whereon are reared the superstructures of society and of the State. And we would repeat, that for this our church organization we should have as our example and pattern—the old-fashioned home. We want this our church home to be the dwelling place of our church family. We want every man, woman and child of us to look upon themselves as members of this family and inmates of this home. Then, and only then, can we have the spirit of good fellowship and brotherly kindness, without which Christian growth and progress is impossible. But before we consider the future of our family here, let us first make it known to all men that as our creed we have inscribed above our altar the Saviour's condensed statement of the substance of both law and gospel: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself." If a man can subscribe to this statement then he is a man together with whom we can plan and work, and he is a fit member for this our family.

In considering the future for our church, it may perhaps be well if we but glance back upon the work of past and present. The religion of yesterday was a religion based on a conception of God as a being fearful and terrible. He was regarded as a great judge or ruler who administered law in justice, but who must be feared, and whose anger must be appeased. Universalism has given us an idea of God as the universal Father, the Father of us all, the Father who so loves us and who so desires our best welfare that He chastens and disciplines us, not for His own satisfaction, but rather that the chastening may yield for us the peaceable fruit of righteousness.

The old idea, too, of a physical hell as the eternal abode of unrepentant sinners has given place to the teaching of Universalism that all life, both here and hereafter is one—that it is a great school—that opporotunity for repentance and salvation never ends, but that God will discipline each soul with His tireless love, until all souls know and obey Him. All these changes have been toward that broader religion known as Universalism—"that Universalism which means harmony—man at harmony with himself, at harmony with his neighbor, at harmony with his God." "That Universalism which teaches also that Jesus is the great Harmonizer, that He came to reconcile man to his duty, to dealing unselfishly with his brother, to honor and obey his God."

What other religious conception can point to so many changes in the old-established ideas of God and religion, and can say these are the changes; these evolutionary changes toward the light and truths that have been brought by our maintenance of the principles of our church? But people tell us: "Oh, you Universalists cannot progress, because the other denominations have ceased to preach hell fire and endless torment; they have stolen your thunder. Although their creeds recognize the old ideas, yet they now preach a theology which is practically Universalism, but under another name." What does the argument amount to? Universalism has brought about the change from the old theology of hell to the new theology of God's love, and other churches have seen the light and have modified their preaching. But we maintain that this is no reason why Universalists should cease to preach God's endless love. If others preach it, how much more should we, the original supporters of the faith, seek by our works to maintain and spread abroad the good tidings of joy and love.

But for a fully successful development we must have within us, within each individual member of our family, a strong spiritual life. We must meditate upon and consider well that conception of God as our Father, our universal Father, who watches over us to lead and guide, even as did our earthly parents in our weak and helpless infancy. Then shall we be able to think of God as He truly is—reaching down His hand of love, for us in turn to reach and grasp and thus be drawn from out a life of sin into the path of right. The gospel of Universalism shows God as wholly upon the side of mankind. His interest and love for every soul is endless.

He not only strives and searches for the prodigal child here and now, but also in the hereafter. "Universalism holds that God the Father of all souls will not limit His efforts to save His children by the boundary line of death; once our Father, He is always our Father, bound by every attribute of His paternal love to still labor for our good."

Moreover, our faith teaches that there is nothing in death itself that can irrevocably fix the character forever for good or for ill.

"There is no reason apparent to human judgment why it should be impossible for a soul to repent and be saved before death and not immediately after." As has been nobly written, "God is forever moving the whole moral power of the universe toward the redemption and salvation of the entire human race." But just here let me consider for a moment one of the common misrepresentations in regard to our belief.

Many times we hear the remark: "Oh, you are a Universalist, are you? Well, that doesn't seem to me like much of a religion where people can do just as they please and still get to Heaven without any punishment."

We should be always alert to controvert and correct this mistaken idea that is often held by those unfamiliar with our church. We do believe in the absolute certainty of punishment, punishment having for its object the final recovery of all men.

We believe God indeed punishes guilty men not to be Himself avenged, but rather to convince men of the desirability of abandoning a life of sinfulness and of living according to the precepts of God's word and law.

Our Universalist conception of religion has been likened to the religious side of democracy. The old theory taught that religion and the church was a monarchy, a despotism, even as in Russia to-day, that God was Czar, the absolute monarch, the tyrant of the skies and that for poor humanity, the subjects of the kingdom, there were the eternal dungeons into which unrepentant man should be thrust at death. But with our conception of God and men and things comes that understanding of man upon which all popular governments are based—namely, that man is not totally depraved and hence only a fit subject for a despotism, but rather that he has within him the inherent seed of good and that this essential element of right in humanity is the foundation for the democracy of state and for the democracy of religion.

We live within the jurisdiction of a democratic form of government in the state, what then more fitting than that we should live within the jurisdiction of a democratic form of religion in the church?

Our interpretation of the universe of life lies in the belief that good shall finally triumph over all evil in every soul and in all the realms of creation.

We seek to show the value of works and we must prove by the works of good deeds that our conception of the Father is true and that God in us is love. Then can we ask with reason: If good deeds are not a passport to a better land—what is? Let us prove that God loves the world by ourselves abounding in good will for our neighbor. We must make our church the centre of our worship, we must make it a refuge for sorrowing and cheerless humanity.

We must realize that through the church is the most effective work accomplished for the betterment of society and that we can become partners in the good work by contributing to the support of our church—contributing not only of our substance—but contributing strength of character and right living.

There is no man but has some good within him. Then contribute this, whatever of truth and righteousness is within you. Come, bring it to the church and thus increase the strength and power of God's family and ours. Let us show by our living that we are of the family of Universalists, that we do believe in the power of God and righteousness.

Christ went about teaching a gospel of love to God and fellowman and withal a practical righteousness among men. The very core and centre of His teaching was in the blessedness of the Fatherly love of God and the joy of living as His obedient and trustful children.

The kingdom of Heaven is to be a spiritual kingdom even within the hearts and lives of men if they will be persuaded and will accept a life of truth and righteousness, following in the footsteps of the Christ. Christianity, then, according to our conception, lies in that of which the Quaker poet wrote:

Our friend, our brother, and our Lord,
What may Thy service be?
Nor name, nor form, nor ritual word,
But simply following Thee.

Thus would we as members of this family claim our divine heritage as sons and daughters of the living God and thus and only thus shall our church family come to maturity and yield the increase so much desired of God.

God's Help.

Nothing is small or great in God's sight; whatever He wills becomes great to us, however seemingly trifling, and if once the voice of conscience tells us that He requires anything of us, we have no right to measure its importance. On the other hand, whatever He would not have us do, however important we may think it, is as naught to us. How do you know what you may lose by neglecting this duty, which you think so trifling, or the blessing which its faithful performance may bring?

Be sure that if you do your very best in that which is laid upon you daily, you will not be left without sufficient help when some weightier occasion arises.

Give yourself to Him, fix your eye upon Him, listen to His voice and then go on bravely and cheerfully.—Jean Nicolas Grou.

Godliness in Finance.

If godliness had been enthroned in many an institution of large and high finance that has gone to the wall during the year, that institution would still be standing, commanding the confidence and patronage of the community.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 27.

Review of the Eleven Lessons For the Year's Last Quarter—Read Prov. Ch. 4—Golden Text, Prov. 4:23 —Commentary.

Golden Text—"Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life."—Prov. 4:23.

The lessons of the quarter extend over a period of 31 years. They are all concerned with the life and words of David and Solomon. A profitable review could be conducted along the line of what the lessons teach about God. Another would be to study the teaching about sin, its consequences and pardon. Material for such reviews can be found in the notes. Still another reveiw would be to get each member of the class to give the central teaching of the lesson. A number of opinions will be given about the teaching in each lesson. The following are given simply as suggestions:

Lesson I.—The necessity of serving God in the precise way His Word instructs.

Lesson II.—God's superabounding grace; David purposed to build God a house and God covenanted to build him a house and to establish his house and his kingdom forever.

Lesson III.—David's kindness to Mephibosheth, a type of our David's kindness to us.

Lesson IV.—If we seek to cover our sins from God He will uncover them and fill our hearts with heaviness, but if we uncover our sins before God with frank and full confession, God will cover them up and fill our hearts with praise and light.

Lesson V.—Whatsoever a man soweth that will he also reap; a sinful father will reap in his wayward children an awful harvest of the sins he has sown; the king who is disloyal to God will reap the disloyalty of his people.

Lesson VI.—The man who destroys the love and peace and joy of another's family will reap heart-breaking agony in his own house.

Lesson VII.—Jehovah is the believer's Shepherd. Every want will be met, every fear will be banished, every longing will be satisfied.

Lesson VIII.—God keeps His promise in spite of all the schemes of men to thwart it.

Lesson IX.—There is utter ruin for the individual, and for the nation, in the wine cup.

Lesson X.—We should desire wisdom that we may serve God effectively more than we desire long life or wealth.

Lesson XI.—When a house is set apart for God in the way appointed He will fill the house with His glory.

The Source of Unhappiness.

Self-centred life is everywhere the great disturber of human happiness.

It defeats itself and keeps its victims forever upon the rack.

It collides with other interests, and God is in its way. It destroys the peace of the home.

It leads husbands to be indifferent or unkind to their wives, and wives to regard their husbands only as the chief of their own conveniences.

It leads children to demand that the whole of the family arrangement shall be managed with reference to their personal pleasure.

It breeds social jealousies and neighborhood quarrels; it breaks up church choirs; scrambles for the chief seats in the synagogues and sets church members to praying, "Lord, grant that we may sit on Thy right hand and on Thy left in Thy kingdom." It leads Diotrephes to love the pre-eminence.

It is to the credit of the religion of Christ that selfishness cannot live in peace with it.—D. W. C. Huntingdon, D. D.

Infinite Possibilities For the Believer.

The holiness of men on the earth is not beautiful, and like the holiness of angels, and like its Divine Author; but its character is progressive, and its course is onward and upward to perfected excellence. From its first act of prostration before the mercy seat, where it lifts its hands and heart to God; where it pours into His ear its voice of alternate penitence and praise, and where, in full view of the blood of the covenant, its faith takes hold of His righteousness and His promise; it rises, though it may be in unequal progress, higher and still more high, till at last its anticipations are realized in views that are to be never obscured, in affections of unmingled purity, and in the fulness of joy.

Wondrous words are those uttered by the apostle when he says: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."—H. B. Smith.

The Respectabilities.

The respectabilities hold more men up than do the spiritualities, but were there no spirituality to-day the respectability of to-morrow would fail. —From Sermon Preached by Dr. Frank Crane at Union Church, Worcester, Mass.

Necessary to Deliverance.

No man will be delivered from sin until he delivers himself wholly to God.—Home Herald.

HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Senator Hale was elected chairman of the Republican caucus.

A bill providing for the protection of aliens in the United States was passed.

The bill providing for Government investigation of labor disputes was killed in the House.

A resolution fixing the boundary between Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma was adopted.

A committee was named by "insurgent" members of the House, to consider changes in the rules.

The annual report of Secretary of War Wright called for a big increase in appropriations for the next fiscal year.

Taft and Cannon met the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee to learn their views of tariff revision.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, in his annual report, served warning that the Treasury is threatened with a deficit.

President Roosevelt urged the issuance of bonds for the erection of permanent improvements to preserve the Nation's natural resources.

That the tariff on steel will be reduced, probably by twenty-five per cent., was indicated by the trend of the revision hearing by the House.

The Ways and Means Committee decided to send a second invitation to Andrew Carnegie to appear before it in Washington and discuss the tariff.

Army officers in and about New York City were interested in a bill to come before Congress providing for the doubling of the army signal service corps.

Plans for the extension of waterways were discussed by the Rivers and Harbors Congress, and a bond issue was advocated by Andrew Carnegie and others.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The Hotel Metropole at Brookfield, Mass., was burned.

President Castro is said to be angry over his treatment by the French Government.

The French and American consular agents at Mirogoane gave refuge to Haitian officials.

Fire in a Williamsburg, N. Y., building led firemen and police to a moonshiners' den.

A big elk in the Bronx Zoo, New York City, charging the fence of his paddock, hung himself by an antler.

The Turkish Cabinet has decided to reject as inadequate the Austrian offer of compensation for annexation.

Emperor William, whose income is estimated at $10,000,000 a year, must sell some of his property to meet his expenses.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., told the members of his Bible class that they should obey the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

Samuel C. Smith, a well-to-do manufacturer, of Canastota, N. Y., committed suicide on board a steamer at Kingston, Jamaica.

The Young Turks were successful in the Constantinople election, their candidates for the new Chamber having a large margin over their competitors.

Bishop Nichols, of California, said that J. P. Morgan had contributed $100,000 to the fund he had been raising to build new churches in San Francisco.

The Central Federated Union, of New York City, held a discussion on tuberculosis after visiting the exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History.

Frederick Skene, State Engineer, issued a statement at Albany, N. Y., to the effect that 820 miles of good roads had been constructed in New York State in the current year.

FEMININE NEWS NOTES.

The decree of beatification of Joan of Arc was read at the Vatican.

Kindly journalists have now selected a new fiancee for Miss Elkins.

In the new Finnish Parliament there are twenty-five women, a gain of six over the last.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick won her suit in Virginia to have set aside the title to 2,500,000 acres of land.

Mrs. Claudia Hains decided not to attend the trial of her husband, who is charged with killing William E. Annis.

Mrs. Russell Sage and other women of large means have pledged $60,000 to the cause of woman suffrage in the United States.

Miss Reah Whitehead, of Seattle, Wash., will be appointed a deputy prosecuting attorney to serve under George F. Vanderveer.

The University of Chicago has issued a rule that women students will not be allowed to live at the same boarding houses where male students are housed.

According to the Social Register of 1909 there was a dimunition of twenty per cent. in the number of marriages among persons whose names appear in the Social Register for New York City.

Dr. Mary Wolfe, superintendent of the State Hospital, at Norristown, Pa., has under her supervision more than eight hundred patients. She is recognized as one of the leading alienists of this country.

At the session of the Women's Department of the National Civic Federation, in New York City, Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, led a revolt against the presence of photographers and forced them to surrender their cameras.

STATE NEWS BUDGET

Exposes Wife in Court.

In a sensational trial in the Northampton County Court, at Easton, the defendant was Mrs. Belle B. Seip, wife of Councilman Harry Seip, who accuses the woman of intimacy with John Newman. One of the main witnesses for the prosecution was Mrs. Ethel Imley, a niece of the defendant, who testified to having trapped Mrs. Seip and John Newman leaving a house of questionable character. She said her aunt begged that she would not be exposed. Another witness was the twelve-year-old son of the defendant, who related how his mother had sent him with notes and presents to Newman. In his answer to a petition for alimony in an action for divorce Mr. Seip named another man as having been seen with Mrs. Seip after the divorce proceedings were begun.

Thaw's Aunt Dies in Asylum.

Harriet A. Thaw, eighty-five years old, aunt of Harry K. Thaw, died at the Friends' Asylum for the Insane in Frankford. The fact that she had been an inmate of the asylum for several years was used in the second trial of Harry Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, when a defense of insanity was advanced in behalf of Thaw; it had been concealed from the public until it was necessary to have it known in order to save the life of the unfortunate woman's nephew on trial for murder.

Life Saved by Metal Belt.

An attempt was made to shoot Deputy Recorder of Deeds Benjamin F. Gruber, of Shoemakersville, while he was walking from the Pennsylvania Railroad station to his office in Reading. In Penn Square an unknown man pulled out a revolver and fired from the rear. Mr. Gruber owes his life to a belt he wears about his waist. When the shot was fired, Gruber turned and called to his friends that he had been shot. His assailant disappeared.

Truants' Parents Fined.

Determined to enforce the compulsory education law, the Chester Board of Education, through their attendance office, arrested John L. Broomall, Hallie Pyott and Alfred Johnson, children who failed to attend school the required number of days. The parents of the truants were fined and warned if the children were not kept in school they would be placed in a reformatory.

Agnes Stinson Will Valid.

The will of Agnes J. Stinson, of Norristown, was declared valid by Judge Bland, of Reading. When the will was filed certain heirs contended that because of the manner in which it was written, it was not properly executed. The will provides that the Stinson mansion on Airy street, opposite the Court House, and the residuary fund shall go toward founding a Woman's Christian Association.

Stole For Christmas Gift.

In order to give his bride of a week money with which to buy Christmas presents, eighteen-year-old Walter Russell, of Hopwell, according to the police, stole $11 from a poor washerwoman, who had saved the money for weeks to pay taxes upon the little home which she and her aged husband had gotten together by years of hard work. As a result Russell and his wife spent their honeymoon in jail.

For Funeral Reform.

The Ministerial Association of Middletown adopted a series of regulations to restrict funeral customs, including that of having a dinner after the interment. The ministers also adopted resolutions to have but one minister at a funeral, to keep corpses in church vestibules instead of in church auditoriums during services, and to hold no funerals on Sunday.

Evangelist in Trouble.

The Rev. Theodore Hawkins, an evangelist of national reputation, was arrested at York for passing bogus checks. The name of T. H. Helb, a brewer of York, was on several of the checks as maker. Hawkins confessed and was turned over to a Washington detective. The prisoner had been conducting religious meetings at York.

Cattle Disease Checked.

Reports to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, at Harrisburg, indicate that the foot and mouth disease is being stamped out, no new cases having been reported for several days from the eastern agricultural counties. Over 2500 head of cattle and swine have been affected so far.

Came Home, But No House.

While the family of Wm. Griffen were absent from home, in Chester, some one set their house on fire, the dwelling being completely destroyed. The Griffens did not know of their loss until they returned.

Cut Time in Erie Shops.

Five hundred employes in the Erie shops at Scranton were reduced from full time to two-thirds time by an order issued from the headquarters of the mechanical department in New York City.

All Through the State.

In Pittsburg they say that George T. Oliver wants to be Taft's Secretary of the Navy.

Arthur Johnson, an Edenboro jeweler, committed suicide, blowing his brains out with a revolver.

Congressman Lafean has recommended Byrd C. Nicholas, of York, for appointment to West Point.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 23, 1903.

BEECH RUN.

R. C. Dell is mained with the rheumatism.

Emily J. Dell is visiting relatives in Juniata township.

Preaching at the chapel Sunday next at 10.30 by Rev. Hess.

C. B. Quarry is much elated over the arrival of boy No. 4.

Benjamin Wilson and wife visited in Cass township on Sabbath last.

Everything points to a Merry Christmas. All the absent ones are expected back home.

Mrs. Charity Shoop was taken suddenly ill on Sunday morning but is now better.

Harry Dell is off duty having a badly lacerated thumb. Dr. Spangler rendered the necessary medical aid.

The week's meeting held at the chapel closed on Wednesday night of last week. Rev. Norris is a born talker and each night his audience increased. The meeting proved a success, as much strength was added to the Brethrens' creed.

A subscription paper is in circulation. The object of the paper is to secure our share of the mone necessary to construct two miles of state road, beginning at the borough line and leading two miles south. All who are in touch with the geography of this road know that by justice we can expect but little aid from Smith and Trough Creek valleys. But for sixty years we have borne the greater burden of Cass township in road making. When the paper was presented to the citizens of Cass some few contributed liberally while others dipped their pens in black ink and contributed two dollars a mile while others to be more economical wet the lead pencil with snow water and signed one dollar a mile. Well, well, what next.

CASSVILLE.

Mrs. Lillian Cook spent a day in Huntingdon this week.

Miss Bernice Houck came home on Saturday for a short vacation.

Mrs. William Green was so unfortunate a her hand very severely with steam and has suffered intensely.

Misses Eunice and Emma Corbin have just returned from Lancaster where they have completed a full business course.

Rev. Reeser, who has been holding revival meetings for several months, is quite sick at this time from overwork.

Misses Lucy Hamilton and Maud Houck attended a birtuday party at the home of Geo. Houck Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron McClain, expect to spend Xmas with friends in Harrisburg and New Year's in Philadelphia.

J. O. Heaton was in Huntingdon last week partly on business and to visit his sisters Mrs. Wright and Miss Hattie Heaton.

Some of our people who have been to Huntingdon say our merchants, J. L. Houck, J. O. Heaton have as fine goods and at more reasonable prices than the former. Good for Cassville.

LATTA GROVE.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyland visited some of their former neighbors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Lynn transacted business in Huntingdon Monday.

Miss Effie Dell is visiting friends and relatives at Lewistown this week.

Mr. Israel Querry and son Elba are hauling coal from Saltillo to their limekiln.

Mr. G. D. Lynn and son Wilbur are putting a steel roof on Jesse Querry's house.

Miss Maggie Hanawalt visited Saturday night and Sunday with D. H. Walker and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Luden Dell visited Clarence Brininger at Saltillo Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. D. H. Dell and J. O. Querry spent Saturday night with Harry Pheasant in Smith valley.

A local institute will be held at Garfield Saturday, February 6, 1909. The program will appear later.

Messrs. Rudd and Preston Anderson accompanied by their lady friends Misses Elda Dell and Carrie Bowman spent Sunday with O. M. Stever and wife.

Several of our young people expect to attend the entertainment given by Miss Carrie Smith and school on Xmas afternoon at the Washington school house.

The Jacks Mountain Water company has extended the water main from Sherman street onto Main street to near the P. R. R. station property and connection will be made by the company with that property in a few days. The Railroad company officials appreciate the advantages offered by the Jacks Mountain Water company as to quality of water and the strong pressure which makes it desirable for all purposes.

In Memory of Mrs. John Mierley.

On Thursday of last week it was our privilege to follow to their last resting place the remains of Mrs. John Mierley. Mrs Mierley spent a good part of her life in Trough Creek valley where her family grew to man and womanhood and where she was honored and respected by all on account of noble traits of character. A kind Creator permitted her to live her four score years to see her sons and daughters, who are all highly respected, well and comfortably situated in life. She was a noble woman and this world is the better by her having lived in it. Rest in peace, good woman, rest!

ONE WHO KNEW HER.

Marriage Licenses.

Thomas Gates, Edna Switzer, both of Warriorsmark township.

J. F. Stillwell, Ironsville, Blair Co., Alma M. Billet, Birmingham.

R. Bruce Abbott, Flora B. Sweet, both of Dubley.

James Zimmerman, Elizabeth I. Hay, both of Roaring Spring.

E. G. Nonemaker, Three Springs, Olive M. Snyder, Selea.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac.

For 1909, ready Nov. 15, 1908, best ever sent out, beautiful covers in colors, fine portrait of Prof. Hicks in colors, all the old features and several new ones in the book. The best astronomical year book and the only one containing the original "Hicks Weather Forecasts." By mail 35c. on news stand 30c. One copy free with Word and Works, the best $1 Monthly in America. Discounts on almanacs in quantities. Agents wanted. WORD AND WORKS PUB. CO., 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis Mo. Every citizen owes it to himself, to his fellows and to Prof. Hicks to possess the "Hicks"

An Endeavor Musical Director.

The musical features of the recent New York state Christian Endeavor convention were directed by the Rev. F. H. Jacobs, the noted gospel song leader. Mr. Jacobs' baton has waved over more

REV. F. H. JACOBS.

state conventions than that of any other musical director, and Mr. Jacobs' leading is always inspiring and enthusing. His acceptance of the invitation of the New York programme committee came over 3,000 miles of sea from the British isles, where he was laboring in a special campaign.

Mr. Jacobs has had long, active experience in various lines of Christian Endeavor work.

Spirituality and Success.

The gibe that we sometimes hear that a man who is eminent for his spiritual life is a weakling in human affairs is as untrue as it is silly. The road to true success here on earth, the road that leads to well balanced, sound, unerring judgment in earthly matters, is the road that leads to God. True spiritual mindedness does not unfit a man for this world, while it is fitting him for another. To be saintly toward the heavens is not to be sickly toward the earth.—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.

In Old Glasgow.

The Glasgow Christian Endeavor union is about seventeen years old and numbers 180 societies, of which sixty-three are Juniors. The total membership is more than 6,000.

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NOTICE—Having this date purchased of the owner all the personal property in, about and belonging to the Hotel Clairndon, I have left the same in the hotel for use therein. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with said personal property.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Henderson Township, Nov. 28, 1908.

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The undersigned will run his hack tri-weekly (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) between Cassville and Mapleton, leaving Cassville at 7.30 a. m. and arriving at Mapleton at 11 a. m; leave Mapleton for Cassville at 3.15 p. m. Will haul passengers, baggage and freight.

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Sept, 30, 1908. 3 mo. Cassville, Pa.

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Safe investments which annually pay 6 per cent. net are not so plentiful as they used to be.

Why not start an account with us and conserve this "1,000 earning?" You can open an account with a $5 deposit, or even less. Come in and let us talk over the matter.

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MOUNT UNION, PA.

L. L. PARKER, Local Solicitor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

It's Time To Get Busy

Only a few days left for your Christmas Shopping. With our immense reserve stock, the early selling has made little impression, and you will find here apparently, as much as ever for your choosing. New things are coming in every day to keep up our assortments and up to the last moment you will find practically unbroken stocks to choose from.

THE STORE FAIRLY TEEMS with suggestions to make your choosing easy, there are four Floors full of articles, useful or ornamental or both; suitable for any sort of person. Everything is Bright, New and Attractive suggestive of the Holiday spirit.

Plenty Of Extra Salespeople

Are here to look after your wants and help to make the woak of buying easy.

FRAMED PICTURES are here in greatest variety at wonderfully low prices.

The Special Sale of Cloaks and Suits is helping lots of people. It will help you if you need either.

Beginning Monday, Dec. 28, Store will close at 6 o'clock.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

APPROPRIATE
Christmas Gifts
At Parker's on Main Street

Some that you will find here:

CANDY NUTS TOYS
Handkerchiefs LAMPS DOLLS
Nickel-plated Coffee and Tea Pots,
Various kinds of Shawls, Combs, etc.
Decorated Dishes, Glassware, Blankets.

SPECIAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS:
Heinz's Sweet Pickles & Mince Meat—Fresh.

A. M. PARKER,
ODD FELLOWS' BLDG., MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Choicest Cigars and Tobacco

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

McCorkle's Pool Parlor,
Basement, S. E. Cor. Wright Building, Mapleton Depot, Pa.